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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية، الرابطة

Volume 17 Number 5325

AMMAN TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1993 THUL HIJAH 18, 1413

Price: 150 Fils

## King, Arafat discuss peace efforts

PLO leader pays tribute to King's role, wishes success for U.S. trip

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat Monday held talks on the Middle East peace process and means of activating it, and both leaders underlined the need to maintain the distinguished Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

The King and Mr. Arafat, who arrived here Monday evening on a brief working visit, also dwelt on Arab and regional issues as well as the situation in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

King Hussein stressed at the meeting that the Palestinian cause was a just one and was being received by the world community with more understanding and sympathy and voiced confidence that it would eventually overcome all challenges facing it.

The King also emphasised that Jordan was exerting all efforts to help the Palestinian people regain



His Majesty King Hussein Monday receives Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat (Petra photo)

their full legitimate rights and seeks to establish a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the region.

Abdul Salam Al Majali, Royal Court Chief Khaled Al Karaki, the King's Military Advisor His Royal Highness Prince Talal Ben Mohammad, the King's Advisor on Islamic Affairs Sheikh Izzeddin Al Khatib Al Tamimi, Information Minister Maan Abu Nowar, Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Jawad Al Anani, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Talal Sataan Al Hassan and Royal Protocol Chief Mohammad Al Udwan.

On the Palestinian side, the talks were attended by members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Farouk Al Kaddoumi, Yasser Abed Rabbo, Shafiq Al Hout, Yasser Amer, Suleiman Al Najjab and Mohammad Al Nasbabsbi, chief Palestinian negotiator Haidar Abdul Shafi.

(Continued on page 10)

### Royal wedding festivities start

AMMAN (Petra) — Celebrations of the wedding on Thursday of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ben Al Hussein started Monday evening at the Royal Court attended by His Majesty King Hussein, Royal Family members and high-ranking officials and public figures. The celebration included traditional dabkeh dances, national songs and fireworks. Prince Abdullah will Thursday wed Rania Al Yassin.

### Iran, Syria and Turkey stress need to avoid Iraq breakup

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran, Turkey and Syria Monday discussed the threat of northern Iraq's Kurds and stressed the need to avoid the territorial breakup of Iraq, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. Large Kurdish communities live in Iran, Turkey and Syria. These countries fear that a de facto Kurdish state emerging in northern Iraq could lead to the disintegration of that country and spur the fight for a Kurdish homeland carved out of Iranian, Turkish, Syrian and Iraqi territory. The official Iranian agency, monitored in Cyprus, said the discussion of the Kurdish issue took place during a meeting in Tehran of three countries' foreign ministers: Farouk Al Sharaf of Syria, Hikmet Cetin of Turkey and Iran's Ali Akbar Velayati. "The aim of our efforts has been to defuse tension in the region and prevent Iraq's disintegration," Mr. Velayati was quoted as saying during the meeting. But Mr. Velayati also voiced concern over Baghdad's "repressive policies" against the Kurds in northern Iraq. The 20 million Kurds, an Indo-European race, are spread around five states — 10 million in Turkey, 5.5 million in Iran, 3.5 million in Iraq, with small enclaves in Syria and the Soviet Union. They share a common language, related to Iran's Farsi tongue, and are overwhelmingly Sunni Muslim.

### GCC reviews relations with Iran

RIYADH (AP) — Foreign ministers of the Saudi-led group of Gulf Arab countries met Monday to discuss relations with Tehran following Iranian attempts to stage anti-Western rallies in Mecca, as well as other issues. Relations between Iran and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) alliance — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates — have been steadily improving, with Saudi King Fahd preparing to host Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani. Gulf news agencies reported ahead of the GCC foreign ministers' meeting that relations with Iran were prominent on the agenda. But in a brief public address, the chairman of the group, UAE Foreign Minister Rashid Abdullah, sidestepped any mention of the Persian state. Arab diplomats interpreted this as an attempt by the Saudi-led group to play down the Mecca incidents until Friday's Iranian presidential election, when Mr. Rafsanjani — who favours better ties with the GCC — is expected to be re-elected to a new four-year term.

## Jordan rejects Israeli claim of peace accord

Abu Nowar dismisses Peres' assertion as unfounded, reaffirms Kingdom's stand

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Monday categorically denied that it was planning to conclude a separate peace agreement with Israel and described reports and claims to this effect as aiming to shake the united Arab front and causing a breach and divisions among Arab ranks.

"Jordan absolutely rejects all unilateral deals and considers such claims and rumours as harming the united Arab front," Minister of Information Ma'an Abu Nowar said in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

"Jordan has long been warning against unilateral deals with Israel since such moves are totally contradictory to the Jordanian policy and the Kingdom's firm demand for a peaceful solution that should be comprehensive on all fronts and covering all questions put forward for negotiations since they constitute inalienable rights that cannot be compromised," the statement said.

The minister's statement was an apparent response to a claim made by Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres saying that Israel and Jordan had reached a peace agreement and all it needed was to be signed.

The Jordanian government believes in a just, durable and comprehensive peace that can ensure the return of all the rights to their legitimate owners as guaranteed by U.N. Security Council

resolutions that provide a framework and a terms of reference for the peace process," Dr. Abu Nowar's statement said.

He said that Jordan had been seeking peace and offering evidence after evidence about its position and intentions, "but, in seeking peace, it can by no means cede an iota of its soil or rights."

"Jordan believes in collective action with the other Arab countries and in full coordination with them for the sake of attaining an honourable and just peace that can be acceptable to the coming generations," the minister said.

"The Jordanian government believes that the Palestine problem remains the core and essence of the whole Arab-Israeli conflict and therefore without a just and honourable solution to this problem peace would remain void of its meaning and substance," Dr. Abu Nowar added.

"Jordan fully supports the Palestinian people until they regain their political and legal rights in their homeland," he said.

"In this respect, it should be said that the Palestinian people is the only party that is entitled to take a decision concerning their problem, but Jordan will continue to provide assistance to them until they attain their rights and regain their homeland," he said.

"Jordan will therefore exert all possible efforts within the coordination framework with the

Palestinian brothers and will continue to provide backing for their just cause," he added.

Jordan seeks the restoration of the full rights of the Palestinian people, including their lands and water, and the right of return of all the refugees and displaced people among them in implementation of international law, Dr. Abu Nowar said.

Jordan has been seeking a just and peaceful negotiation as the most effective method that can ensure the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, he said.

He said that following nine rounds of talks Jordan had been able to reach an agenda for negotiations with Israel, but language problems still existed and this was still being negotiated.

"Although the agreed agenda has enhanced the basic principles which Jordan continues to adhere to — like the land, the refugees and water — which this country considers as progress in the negotiations, this achievement can only constitute the beginning of the negotiating process," he said.

He said there was a great deal of basic issues which require addressing and which need time and perseverance and follow-up. For this reason, he added, these Jordanian issues are hard to be objectively resolved without full Arab coordination and without a comprehensive solution for all issues at all fronts.

## Arabs accept June 15 bilaterals

Combined agency dispatches

AMMAN — The Arabs will attend the 10th round of peace talks with Israel scheduled for next week, a senior Jordanian official said Monday.

State Minister for Foreign Affairs Talal Sataan Al Hassan said the foreign ministers of Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and top foreign affairs officials of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) decided to participate in the next round of talks scheduled for June 15 in Washington.

"The ministers studied the issue and decided to respond positively," to Washington's invitation issued to the Arabs and Israelis on Saturday, Mr. Hassan said.

His comments, made to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, were the first formal confirmation that the Arabs will participate in the U.S.-backed negotiations that began 19 months ago.

On Sunday, the ministers issued a statement at the end of a daylong meeting in Amman stressing their commitment to the Middle East peace process. But they failed to say clearly that they accepted Washington's invitation to the 10th round.

"The ministers have agreed to

consolidate contacts with the (American) sponsor during the remaining period for the start of the next round in order to guarantee that it will seriously intend to achieve fundamental progress in the negotiations," the statement said.

Although the statement did not directly say the Arabs would return to the bargaining table, the PLO's de facto information minister, Yasser Abed Rabbo, told Reuters: "It was implied."

The communiqué appealed to the co-sponsors, essentially meaning Washington, to oblige Israel to end human rights abuse and comply with U.N. resolutions calling on it to exchange land in return for peace.

In the meeting, the ministers heard the Palestinians argue for a delay in returning to the next round.

Sources close to the conference said while the Palestinians sought American guarantees before going to the 10th round, the other Arabs wanted to attend the session with no preconditions.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, one source told the Associated Press Sunday that Palestinian demands included American pledges that the Clinton administration would play an

active role during the talks and would press Israel to engage in substantial negotiations with the Arabs.

"We're calling on the Americans to undertake an honest unbiased role as a mediator," said chief Palestinian delegate Haidar Abdul Shafi.

"The most important form of this honest and unbiased role is that it enforces on the negotiating parties the respect of the basis of peace talks," he told Reuters.

Delegates said the Palestinians did not want to seem to be rushing into the talks, particularly before a meeting planned for late Monday between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and His Majesty King Hussein.

"In truth what was discussed at the meeting was the fate of the Arab World," Palestinian peace delegate Saeb Erekat told reporters after the marathon session.

In comments later, Dr. Abdul Shafi said it was still unclear whether Palestinians would attend the next round of talks.

"We are awaiting the American position and attempts to explore its view are needed through further contacts to see if there is anything new that would encourage us to resume participation," he said.

(Continued on page 10)



Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali (left) Monday meets with Lower House of Parliament Speaker, Abdul Latif Arabiyat (Petra photo)

## Arabiyat says he got Majali's assurance on election legislation

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The government has not taken any decision to amend the Election Law and any such move would be adopted only after national consultations involving all sectors of the society, Parliament Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyat quoted Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali as saying Monday.

Dr. Arabiyat, a leading member of the Muslim Brotherhood movement which opposes any amendment to the law without parliamentary approval, said he discussed the issue "in general" with Dr. Majali during a meeting at the Prime Ministry on Monday.

"The prime minister said the government had not taken any decision in this regard and that any move in this context would be preceded by consultations in which everybody would participate," Dr. Arabiyat told the Jordan Times.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Dr. Majali told Dr. Arabiyat that the new government, which took office late last month, was keen on "implementing the directives of His Majesty King Hussein as contained in the letter of designation."

The government of Dr. Majali is primarily entrusted with the

(Continued on page 10)

## Special committee said to recommend one-man-one-vote

By Salameh Ne'matt  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In a move expected to raise political tension between the government and the political opposition led by the Islamic movement, a special committee headed by Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Monday recommended amendments to the Election Law, introducing a one-man-one-vote system, informed sources said.

The sources told the Jordan Times and the Al Hayat Arabic daily that despite threats of a possible boycott of the elections by the Islamic Movement, the committee had recommended three amendments — a one-man-one-vote system, cancellation of an article banning members of "illegal organisations" from running for Parliament, and reduction of the voting age to 18 from 19.

The sources expected the introduction of the recommended amendments to the law after the return of His Majesty King Hussein from a trip he is scheduled to make to the United States next week to bold talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton and undergo medical tests.

Supporters of the one-man-one-vote amendment described the move as "very daring" and said it was bound to "put the new government on a collision course with the Islamic opposition."

According to parliamentary sources, the leadership of the Muslim Brotherhood Monday

summoned several of its deputies in the Lower House of Parliament to discuss the impact of the expected amendments.

A leading member of the Brotherhood declined comment on the reported recommendation by the special committee, saying that no official decision has yet been announced about amendments to the Election Law.

Brotherhood leader and House Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyat said Dr. Majali has assured him that no decision had been made and any such move would be preceded by national consultations (see separate story).

Dr. Majali said last week that the government "may change" the law to adopt the one-man-one-vote system. Deputies close to the government said Majali's decision was "in harmony" with the King's letter of appointment in which he called the new premier to "adopt all possible and appropriate measures to supervise the process of elections based on the constitution, which guarantees all members of the family, men and women, full equality in rights and obligations."

Unofficial studies have indicated that adopting the one-man-one-vote system may reduce the Islamic movement's advantage of "transferring" votes and "carrying several candidate within the same constituency."

The proposed amendments are also opposed by several deputies from other political parties as well as would-be tribal candidates who fear that such a change would weaken their chances.

## Spaniards back Socialists again — but with a warning

MADRID (AP) — Spanish voters have given the Socialist Party its fourth-straight term in office but at the same time served notice that they expect things to be done differently this time around.

He said that following nine rounds of talks Jordan had been able to reach an agenda for negotiations with Israel, but language problems still existed and this was still being negotiated.

"Although the agreed agenda has enhanced the basic principles which Jordan continues to adhere to — like the land, the refugees and water — which this country considers as progress in the negotiations, this achievement can only constitute the beginning of the negotiating process," he said.

He said there was a great deal of basic issues which require addressing and which need time and perseverance and follow-up. For this reason, he added, these Jordanian issues are hard to be objectively resolved without full Arab coordination and without a comprehensive solution for all issues at all fronts.

"Jordan will therefore exert all possible efforts within the coordination framework with the

necessary on specific votes.

Mr. Gonzalez admitted Monday that the party had staved off its strongest challenge ever from the conservative Popular Party since winning a landslide victory in 1982.

"I want all the citizens to know that I understand their message clearly; that I know the triumph should be taken precisely as a message for change — change within change," the 51-year-old Gonzalez told supporters.

"Without a doubt, this is the most open and hardest-fought election in Spanish democracy," he said.

The Socialists won a working majority of 175 seats in the last elections in 1989.

The Popular Party, meanwhile, made spectacular gains in parliament, winning 141 seats, 34 more

than in 1989.

And while the Socialist victory indicates that the Popular Party was unable to break completely free of its past right-wing connections with the dictatorship of Francisco Franco, the party's surge in support showed many Spaniards were definitely unhappy with the Socialists' latest performance in office.

Popular Party leader Jose Maria Aznar, 40, insisted the results at least demonstrated that the Socialists could no longer do as they wished.

"A new era has begun, the era of Socialist hegemony is over," Mr. Aznar said Monday. "From now on, nothing will be the same."

The election result, while bucking a trend in Europe of conservative victories over discredited socialist parties, confirmed Spain's gradual movement towards a two-party system.

Together, the Socialists and the Popular Party won 300 seats while the third-most-voted party, the communist-led United Left coalition, was far behind with 18 seats. But this figure was four more than the group received in 1989.

The vote also bade a virtual farewell to Spain's only indisputably centrist party, the Democratic and Social Centre, which fell from 14 seats to none.

The country's two main regional parties, meanwhile, gained little or no ground. The centre-right Catalan coalition Convergencia and Union dropped one seat to 17, while the Basque Nationalist Party maintained its five seats.



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## Iraq boosts oil smuggling to Iran, Turkey, magazine says

By Ed Blanche  
The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iraq is smuggling increasing amounts of oil and petroleum products to Iran and Turkey in defiance of U.N. sanctions, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday.

The respected oil industry newsletter estimated that Baghdad is currently exporting more than 100,000 barrels a day to Jordan, Iran and Turkey.

Iraq is permitted by the United Nations to truck 50,000 barrels of crude oil and 20,000 barrels of fuel oil a day to neighboring Jordan, the kingdom's only source of oil.

So that would indicate that some 30,000 barrels a day is going to Iran and Turkey.

The brief MEES report is the first estimate of the volume of Iraqi oil involved in the cross-border trade with Iran and Turkey. It was not clear how much of the estimated 30,000 barrels is going to Iran.

The United States said March 30 that Iraq had made a "large shipment" of oil to Iran, accusing Tehran of breaking the embargo intended to force Iraq to comply with U.N. resolutions. Iran denied that.

MEES, published in Nicosia, said Iraq last month boosted its oil production to 500,000 barrels a day, an increase of 50,000 barrels a day over April.

That would indicate that the cross-border oil trade is being conducted on a regular basis rather than the apparently haphazard shipments cited earlier by Western officials.

Before the sanctions were imposed in August 1990, after Iraq invaded Kuwait, Iraq was producing around 3.2 million barrels a day, with some 2.7 million

barrels a day for export.

Most of Iraq's current oil output is used for domestic consumption.

Diplomatic sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, have told the AP that although most of the Iran-Iraq trade is done on a barter basis, the Iraqis have sometimes insisted on being paid in cash.

That underlines Iraq's worsening shortage of hard currency. U.N. officials estimate that the sanctions have cost Baghdad nearly \$30 billion in lost oil revenues since they were imposed nearly three years ago.

The estimated 30,000 barrels of oil a day reported going to Iran and Turkey is worth around \$340,000 at current market prices.

Diplomatic and business sources told the Associated Press in early March that Iran was shipping food worth millions of dollars into Iraq in the sanction-busting barter trade, which also includes Iraqi fertilizer and cement.

But well-informed travellers from Iraq said that Baghdad sells its produce in the barter deals at cut-rate prices, often as much as 40 to 50 per cent below market value. Whether that includes the reported oil shipment is not known.

The travellers say the trade with Iran centres on the border towns of Khisrawi, 130 kilometres northeast of Baghdad, and Khorramshahr, near the southern port city of Basra.

Western intelligence officials noted recently that as many as 200 trucks a day were hauling foodstuffs and other goods into Iraq from Iran and that volume was expected to increase.

The sources said that another crossing point at the Iranian bor-

der town of Qasr-e Shirin, north of Khosrawi, was also recently reopened. But it was not clear whether that is also being used to break the sanctions.

The trade between Iran and Iraq, who were adversaries in the 1980-88 Gulf war, is apparently sanctioned by both governments despite increasingly fractious relations between them.

In recent weeks, Tehran has twice mounted air raids on anti-regime forces based in Iraq. On March 13, Iranian warplanes bombed a Kurdish guerrilla base in northern Iraq and on May 25 two bases of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, the main opposition movement.

Iran claims the raids were in retaliation for attacks on targets in Iran by the Iraq-based rebels.

Baghdad charges that Tehran is aiding Shi'ite Muslim rebels in the south and that Revolutionary Guards formations have repeatedly thrust into northern Iraq against the Kurds.

Despite the animosity, both countries apparently find value in continuing the illicit trade, Iraq because its economy is increasingly falling apart because of the sanctions, Iran because it does not want to see Iraq disintegrate. Iran's economy is also in poor shape right now.

Both governments are also considered hostile by the United States and they may be willing to cooperate with each other to counter U.S. efforts to isolate them.

Turkey, a key component in the U.S.-led alliance against Iraq, has been showing signs of improving its ties with Baghdad recently.

The 1990 closure of two oil export pipelines from Iraq through Turkey has cost Ankara hundreds of millions of dollars.



KUWAITI GAMES: A detachment of U.S. Marines, as part of a 4,200-strong contingent, arrive at Shuwaibah harbor, some five kilometers from Kuwait City Monday to join British and Kuwaiti forces for a weeklong air, ground and naval manoeuvres code-named Eagle Mace (AFP photo)

## Suspended Lebanese daily reappears on newsstands

BEIRUT (AP) — Opposition newspaper Nidaa Al Watan reappeared on Beirut's newsstands Monday after a five-week suspension that fuelled fears the government was trying to muzzle the media.

A court last week terminated Nidaa Al Watan's suspension, but ruled that it still will go on trial on charges of instigating sectarian hatreds.

Nidaa Al Watan was closed April 30, a day after its twin television station the Independent Company Network (ICN) was shut down. ICN is still off the air.

The two outlets were accused by the Justice Ministry of "instigating the sectarian hatreds that helped fan the flames of the civil war," a charge that carries a maximum penalty of indefinite closure.

Both are owned by right-wing Maronite Catholic billionaire businessman Henri Sfeir, a presidential aspirant who failed to win a parliament seat in Lebanon's last general elections in September.

Their closure marked the first crackdown on news organisations since the eruption of the 1975-1990 civil war. Lebanon boasts the freest media in the Middle East.

The leftist daily Al Safir, which has been critical of the government's performance on post-civil war reconstruction, was closed for a week in May.

But it beat government orders by publishing during the suspension period under the name of Beirut Al Masaa, a long-closed newspaper whose publisher donated his franchise to Al Safir.

Al Safir still is on trial for publishing alleged Israeli proposals made during the ninth round of Middle East peace talks outlining its conditions for withdrawing from an enclave Israel occupies in South Lebanon.

Justice Minister Bahij Tabbara contended the proposals constituted a secret document dealing with state security. If convicted, Al Safir could be closed for six months.

The latest government-media skirmish came on May 28, when the pro-Syrian Al Sharq daily was closed. The order was rescinded three hours later.

Al Sharq was suspended for publishing a cartoon critical of President Elias Hrawi, who personally intervened to revoke the suspension order on the grounds the offence was not a state security affair.

Mr. Hrawi was elected president Nov. 24, 1989 with strong Syrian backing. The Syrians, Lebanon's main power brokers, also backed the choice of Rafik Hariri, a self-made business tycoon, for prime minister last Oct. 31 to try to shore up Lebanon's sagging economy.

The press suspensions have fuelled demands by the syndicates of publishers and news reporters for amending Lebanon's press law to make certain that no news outlet could be closed before trial and conviction.

## Iran may boycott Atlanta Olympics

NICOSIA (R) — Iran will boycott the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta if the United States maintains its "hostile stance," Iran's sports chief has said.

Vice-President Hassan Ghafouri-Fard, who heads the sports organisation, told Iran's official news agency IRNA that the question of participation in the games had not been discussed in the cabinet yet.

But he "warned that if the hostile stance of the United States towards Iran persists, the Islamic Republic will not participate in the 1996 Atlanta Olympics," IRNA said Sunday.

Iran's Islamic leader boycotted the 1980 Olympics in Moscow and the 1984 games in Los Angeles on political grounds.

But President Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani in April accused the United States of mixing sports with politics after Iran said U.S. officials refused to issue visas for Iranian wrestlers who wanted to compete in an international tournament there.

Iran's relations with the United States, hostile since its 1979 Islamic revolution, have worsened since President Bill Clinton took office in January. Washington brands Tehran an international outlaw, Iran calls the United States a bully.

## Iraqis held in Kuwait protest bad food

KUWAIT (AP) — Seven Iraqis held in a deportation prison have been told that they must protest bad food and demand better living conditions, a parliament deputy said Monday.

Abbas Mnawer, head of the parliament's interior and defence committee, told reporters he saw the men Sunday during a two-hour visit to Talia detention prison.

Mr. Mnawer said the seven inmates took needle and thread to their lips earlier Sunday and planned to stay sewn up until their demands were met.

"Their friends told me they didn't like the cooking and they wanted newspapers, TVs and radios, and their air conditioners repaired," said Mr. Mnawer.

The makeshift prison holds 600 men of different nationalities. Most are awaiting deportation for not having the proper residency permits.

In February, parliament deputies asked Interior Minister Ahmad Al Humoud Al Sabahi to close the prison and turn over the building, which was built as a school, to Amnesty International.

Kuwait is trying to improve a human rights record that has been tarnished by the reputation of the deportation prison, mistreatment of Asian maids and unfair trials of alleged collaborators with Iraqi occupiers held in the months following the Feb. 26, 1991 liberation.

Mr. Mnawer said the seven protesters were among 30 Iraqis seeking political asylum. They refuse to go back to Iraq because the Red Cross is supposed to arrange for them to travel to other countries.

The ages of the Iraqi prisoners ranged between 40 and 16, Mr. Mnawer said.

"But I have to say that their living conditions are good and they have water coolers, pillows and covers," said Mr. Mnawer.

He said the food did not look bad.

"I saw boxes of apples and bananas, and the prisoners told me they get eggs, bread and jam for breakfast and rice with meat or rice with chicken for lunch."

The legislator said prison officers told him it cost the government 36,000 dinars (\$126,000) a month to feed them.

Mr. Mnawer said the Iraqis, most of whom lived in Kuwait before the Aug. 2, 1990 Iraqi invasion, as well as the other prisoners should be quickly processed and the place closed.

"If Kuwait considers them political asylum seekers, it should grant them what they want," he said. "As for the others, they should be sorted out and the place closed."

They should either be sent to court, given residency permits or deported, he said.

Mr. Mnawer said about 70 detainees were Iraqis who snuck into Kuwait in small boats and were captured by police. The bulk of the prisoners were stateless Arabs. Some of them were accused of collaboration with Iraqis, along with a small number of Palestinians held at the prison.

Mr. Mnawer said none of the prisoners he talked to complained of mistreatment and that he was going to meet with the interior minister soon to give him a tape of his conversations with the detainees and letters from them.

Others were injured.

He ended his address by "advising UNOSOM to remove its forces from the places they captured today and other sensitive places where people live."

These include the police command centre, a former Somali army headquarters, and the centre of the city.

The deaths of at least 22 Palestinians and 23 Somalis underlined the Horn of Africa country's turbulence and the dominant role Gen. Aideded, a former army officer and diplomat who invaded from Ethiopia in late 1990 to fight dictator Mohammad Siad Barre.

But by the time he reached Mogadishu early in 1991, Mr.

Siad Barre had fled and Gen. Aideded's ally, Ali Mahdi Mohammad, had declared himself president.

Gen. Aideded's resentment of Mr. Ali Mahdi led to a clan war which killed an estimated 30,000 people in four months of heavy fighting and a famine which claimed 10 times that number of lives.

When a small contingent of Pakistani troops was sent last year to try to open up food corridors, they were held virtually prisoners by Gen. Aideded's forces until an American-led multinational force landed on the beaches of Mogadishu.

Gen. Aideded is the most powerful warlord in the country.

## Excerpts from U.N. resolution on Somalia

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution Sunday calling for punishment of those responsible for attacks on U.N. peacekeepers in Somalia.

Following are operative parts of the resolution:

The Security Council...

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Strongly condemns the unprovoked armed attacks against the personnel of the U.N. Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) on 5 June 1993 which appear to have been part of a calculated and premeditated series of ceasefire violations to prevent by intimidation UNOSOM II from carrying out its mandate as provided for in Resolution 814 (1993);

2. Expresses its condolences to the government and people of Pakistan and the families of the UNOSOM II personnel who have lost their lives;

3. Reemphasises the crucial importance of the early implementation of the disarmament of all Somali parties, including movements and factions, in accordance with paragraphs 56-59 of the report of the secretary-general of 3 March 1993, and of neutralising radio broadcasting systems that contribute to the violence and attacks directed against UNOSOM II;

4. Demands once again that all Somali parties, including movements and factions, comply fully with the commitments they have undertaken in the agreements they concluded at the informal preparatory meeting on Somali political reconciliation in Addis Ababa, and in particular with their agreement on modalities of disarmament (S/15168, annex III);

5. Reaffirms that the secretary-general is authorised under Resolution 814 (1993) to take all necessary measures against all those responsible for the armed attacks referred to in paragraph 1 above, including against those responsible for publicly inciting such attacks, to establish the effective authority of UNOSOM II throughout Somalia, including to secure the investigation of their actions and their arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment;

6. Requests the secretary-general urgently to enquire into the incident, with particular emphasis on the role of those factional leaders involved;

7. Encourages the rapid and accelerated deployment of all UNOSOM II contingents to meet the full requirements of 28,000 men, all ranks as well as equipment, as indicated in the secretary-general's report;

8. Urges member states to contribute on an emergency basis, military support and transportation, including armoured personnel carriers, tanks and attack helicopters, to provide UNOSOM II the capability appropriately to confront and deter armed attacks directed against it in the accomplishment of its mandate;

9. Further requests the secretary-general to submit a report to the council on the implementation of the present resolution, if possible within seven days from the date of its adoption;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Syrian minister likens Israel to Nazis

DAMASCUS (AP) — Information Minister Mohammad Salman on Monday likened Israel's policies toward Arabs in the occupied territories to those of the Nazis. Inaugurating a two-day conference of Mediterranean news agencies, Mr. Salman said Israel acts as "though it is above international law." It was one of the harshest statements made by Syrian officials against Israel since the start of the Middle East peace process. "Israeli brutal practices and iron fist policy are reminiscent of Nazi methods," Mr. Salman said. "Peace runs counter to occupation and repression." He urged cooperation among Mediterranean nations for "establishing peace in the region and eliminating phenomena of aggression and hegemony all over the world." A number of news agencies were attending the meeting. They included some European agencies such as ANSA of Italy, Agence France Presse and Spain's EFE.

### 35 heads of state to attend June 28 OAU summit

CAIRO (AP) — Thirty-five African heads of state have so far agreed to attend the June 28 Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Cairo, Foreign Minister Amr Musa said Monday. The OAU has 51 members and Mr. Musa said that it was possible that the number of attending heads of states will increase. The OAU holds a summit annually. It is being held in Cairo because President Hosni Mubarak has been chosen as head of the organisation for the next year.

### Djibouti said refusing to admit rescue ship

PRAGUE (R) — The Czech Foreign Ministry said Monday a Czech merchant vessel which rescued 32 shipwrecked Somalis was stranded off Djibouti with meagre supplies after being denied access by port authorities. "It is unclear why the Djibouti authorities have refused to let the ship in," ministry official Jan Houshek told Reuters. "They are probably afraid that the ship is bringing in refugees." He said the Czech ship Otava rescued the Somalis, including two pregnant women and a child, from a vessel which was on its way from the Kenyan port of Mombasa to Djibouti, and sank in the Gulf of Aden Friday. The Otava first tried to land at Aden in Yemen but it was denied access by the port authorities. "The Czech republic has passed an official note to France who has a large embassy in Djibouti asking to help," Houshek said. "If our ship is not admitted in the port by Tuesday, it will run out of its food and water supplies and will have to declare a state of emergency." The Czech ship, which had a crew of 26 was anchored 12 miles off Djibouti, he said.

### Algeria-Morocco frontier to be fixed in 1993

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria expects to definitely fix its frontier with Morocco within the next six months, the interior minister said Sunday. "Contacts are currently being made with Morocco to determine before the end of the year the demarcation line separating the two countries," Mohammed Hardi said, quoted by the official news agency APS. Morocco finally ratified the convention determining the 1,200-kilometre frontier last June, 11 years after it was signed by King Hassan and Houari Boumedienne, then president of Algeria. Algeria ratified the convention in 1973 but Morocco held back because of Algeria's support for Polisario Front guerrillas fighting for independence in the Western Sahara.

### Romania sends military hospital to Somalia

BUCHAREST (R) — Romania will send a military hospital and medical staff to Somalia this week to aid both United Nations peacekeeping forces and civilians there, a Romanian official said Monday. "A fully-equipped military hospital is now being loaded on a ship in the Black Sea port of Constanta, ready to sail to Somalia as part of Romania's support for the UNOSOM (U.N. Operation in Somalia)," Defence Ministry spokesman Colonel Ion Moise told Reuters. Col. Moise said some 220 medical staff, including 105 military doctors would staff the 100-bed field hospital and provide medical assistance to both U.N. peacekeepers and civilians in Somalia.

### Shell to help study gas development in Iran

NICOSIA (AP) — Tehran's state-owned National Iranian Oil Company and the British-Dutch Shell group have agreed to conduct a six-month study on the development of Iran's North Pars gas field, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday. The respected weekly newsletter said the field, in shallow waters in the Gulf facing the Iranian coast near the southern city of Kangan, contains estimated reserves of some 1.4 trillion cubic metres of dry gas with little condensate.

### Court will not reinstate Vincennes case

WASHINGTON (AP) — The supreme court refused Monday to reinstate a lawsuit against the federal government by families of people killed when the USS Vincennes shot down an Iranian airliner over the Gulf in 1988. The court, without comment, rejected the relatives' argument that the United States was not at war with Iran and therefore is not immune from lawsuits over combat injuries. All 290 people aboard the Iran Air jet were killed when crew members of the American cruiser USS Vincennes mistook the plane for an Iranian fighter and shot it down July 3, 1988.

### Iran seeking to set up regional airline

NICOSIA (R) — Iran Monday proposed the formation of a joint airline with Turkey, Pakistan, Afghanistan and six former Soviet republics, its IRNA news agency said. IRNA quoted Akram Naji, an Iranian civil aviation official, as saying Iran made the proposal to its partners in the 10-member Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO) at the opening of a two-day meeting of their air transport officials in Tehran. Ms. Naji said the other members welcomed the idea of setting up the company, which would be called "Ecoair," in Tehran. She said it initially would handle trade and carry mail among the 10 members and later expand to other countries. IRNA reported. ECO was founded by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey in 1965. Joined last year by Afghanistan and the former Soviet republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, it groups 300 million people from Europe to China.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 77111-19	
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Omniscience
18:30	Magry
19:00	News in French
19:15	Ushuaia
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Badia About
21:10	Forever Green
22:00	News in English
22:20	Feature Film

PRAYER TIMES	
05:51	Fajr
06:25	(Sunrise) Doha
12:54	Dhuhr
16:15	'Asr
17:11	Maghrib
19:13	Isha

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swefieh, Tel. 810721	
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 637975	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637481	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrace Church Tel. 622566	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 622541	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
Aggeline Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628243	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 625252	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 824328	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 625824, 624932	
Church of the Nazarene Tel. 675691	
Church of the Redeemer Tel. 638526	

NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Youssef Naser	751144
Dr. Rizeq Abu Zeina	894295
Dr. Mohammad Al Asa	752971
Dr. Youssef Abdo	699116
Firas pharmacy	661912
Ferdous pharmacy	778336
Al Asma pharmacy	637025
Nairoukh pharmacy	623672
Al Salam pharmacy	636720
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shineciani pharmacy	637660
Alquds pharmacy	623672
Nairoukh pharmacy	647632

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDER	
Khalifah pharmacy	985417
Food Control Centre	637111
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate	630341
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	856390
Public Security Department	630321
Hotel Complaints	605800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	897467
Amman Municipality	787111
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	

ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
06:00	Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
06:30	Damascus (RJ)
06:30	Agaba (RJ)
06:30	Mosul, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:00	Karshi, Dubai (RJ)
11:30	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
17:30	London (RJ)
17:30	Cairo (RJ)
17:30	Ibn Ali Refect Hospital, Amman (RJ)
06:45	Chicago, Amsterdam (RJ)

MARKET PRICES	
Upperflower price in fils per kg	
Apple	700 / 700
Banana	600 / 600
Banana (Mukammal)	620 / 620
Beans	400 / 400
Cabbage	100 / 50
Cauliflower	280 / 200
Cucumbers (large)	170 / 120
Cucumbers (small)	80 / 50
Eggplant	140 / 70
Garlic	400 / 300
Leemon	250 / 450
Marrow (large)	130 / 80
Marrow (small)	260 / 200
Mini	80
Onion (dry)	150 / 100
Orange	340 / 260
Pepper (hot)	180 / 180
Pepper (sweet)	180 / 140
Potato	180 / 140
Tomato	80 / 40

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26  
Army, Marks 891611/15  
Queen Alia Hospital 686100  
Omni Hospital 634155  
ZARQA:  
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09) 983323  
Zarqa National Hospital (09) 903540  
Jbn Saba Hospital (09) 986332  
Al Huna Modern Hospital (09) 999790  
IRBID:  
Prince Basma Hospital (02) 275555  
Greek Catholic Hospital (02) 272275  
Ibn Ali Refect Hospital (02) 271700  
AQABA:  
Prince Hays Hospital (03) 314111





**BACCALAUREATE RECEPTION:** Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath and Prince Edward of England Monday attend a reception at the Amman Baccalaureate School hosted by the office of the Crown Prince Award at the end of a two-day meeting held to discuss the award programmes. The Princess and the Prince were welcomed in an address delivered by school principal Samia Al Farah. The guests later viewed a slide show depicting the development of the Crown Prince Award and its programmes, which were launched at the Baccalaureate School in 1984. At the recep-

## Germany appraises technical aid to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A five-member German team of officials led by Gerdobert Liptan Monday opened talks with Jordanian government officials to appraise Bonn's technical and capital aid to Jordan.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that the team met with Ministry of Planning Secretary General Safwan Touqan and a team from the ministry.

Discussions focused on Germany's technical aid to Jordan's agricultural and water projects. Review was made of current schemes being funded under a Jordanian-German technical and capital agreement, as well as the

## Japan grants UNRWA \$9m in food aid

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government of Japan Monday, decided to extend \$9 million in a grant to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the purchase of about 18 thousand tonnes to be distributed to the Palestinian refugees.

This aid is a part of Japan's annual regular food aid to UNRWA since 1953 to relieve the Palestinian refugees from a humanitarian standpoint.

It has so far amounted to over \$100 million.

Japan has extended to UNRWA several forms of financial and technical cooperation including food aid, amounting to approximately \$270 million.

# Experts delve into Amman society

## Identity continues to surface in exploring various fields

By Sausan Ghoshel  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The growth of Amman into a large urban centre is accompanied with many of the problems of such cities, including the lack of homogeneity, the disparities between rich and poor and the rapid population growth, participants in the conference, "Amman: The City and the Society," concurred Monday.

The second day of the conference, held at the University of Jordan and organised by CER-MOC, the French Centre for Research on the Contemporary Middle East, discussed the "Ammani" society after spending the previous day tackling the history and morphology of the city, attempting to bring together city and society.

The first session, entitled "Population and Family in the Context of Rapid Urbanisation," addressed migration trends and population growth in Amman; the family structures; the urban context of health during an economic crisis; and the absence of play spaces for children.

"Amman is a city of refugees and immigrants," said Musa Samaha, professor of population studies at the University of Jordan. It has grown from a city of a few thousand to one with a population exceeding one million in less than 120 years, said Dr. Samaha.

This rapid population growth, he explains, is largely due to the influx of immigrants to the city, including Palestinians, Circassians, Syrians, Lebanese, Armenians and rural Transjordanians.

The high natural growth rate is another contributing factor to the distorted population growth, Dr. Samaha added, explaining that despite living in the cities, the immigrants maintained their traditions and customs regarding "high fertility."

Françoise De Bel Air, a researcher at CER-MOC, questioned one of the themes stressed Sunday regarding the dichotomy between east and west Amman. Her study on the family struc-

tures of Jordan understates the east-west dichotomy and instead reveals two extreme types of family structures: One can be found in the northwestern part of Amman and the other is prevalent throughout the rest of the city, she maintained.

In northwest Amman, the families are smaller in size, the category below 15 years of age constitutes less than 40 per cent of the population, the elderly compose a significant percentage of the residents, nuclear family homes are predominant and females exceed males in number, Ms. Bel Air said.

The rest of Amman on the other hand, she added, has a larger family size, a higher percentage of individuals below the age of 15, a smaller percentage of elderly, and a larger male population.

But, Jocelyne De Jong, a representative of the Ford Foundation and a speaker at the same session, returned, in her study on health during economic crises, to suggest an east-west dichotomy, stressing the economic disparities between the two regions.

Ms. De Jong spoke of the improvement in health facilities and situations during the economic boom of Jordan in the 70s and early 80s, which was also a period when the gap between the rich and the poor widened.

The recession and the inflation of the 80s decreased the real income of the population and malnutrition and morbidity worsened, she said.

The east part of Amman was affected by the economic crisis in terms of the health environment, Ms. De Jong stated. Doctors moved west where residents are more able to pay for services, she added.

There are great "disparities in quality care and access" to health services between west and east Amman, Ms. De Jong maintained.

The lack of play space for children, was the subject of the paper presented by Leila Bisharat, a United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) official.



In 120 years Amman's population rose from a few thousand to over one million (File photo)

She asserted that the planning of Amman was done with adults in mind, neglecting the needs of children. "We live in an area where children are not thought of, but parking is thought of and traffic is thought of."

The presence of play space is important for the physical development of the child, Dr. Bisharat said, indicating a need for a shift from focusing primarily on infant mortality to addressing issues of child health and development.

Children's play space is found more in western Amman than in eastern Amman, but some upgrading projects in the east improved the situation, thus, Dr. Bisharat called for more upgrading projects in the area.

The second session, entitled "Urban Space and Social Groups: Cases from Amman," addressed three of the social groups composing Amman, talking about the sense of belonging, homogeneity and identity of such groups.

Asel Sawalha, a professor of anthropology at Yarmouk University, spoke of the dual identity of Palestinian refugees, carrying both a Jordanian passport and a refugee card.

She said Palestinian refugees still identify with the villages of their origin and yearn to return to them. They describe their native villages in detail, as if they were looking at them, she added.

The refugees, however, do not identify with Amman as their city; their sense of belonging does not extend beyond the neighbourhood or camp they are living in, Dr. Sawalha said.

She stressed the role women play in the camp to reproduce the Palestinian identity through their traditional clothing and maintaining the dialect of their villages.

Anna Obanessian-Charpin of CER-MOC spoke on the development of the Armenian community in Amman, who, when they first came to the city, had nothing in common but their origin and cultural identity.

Institutions such as the church, the school and clubs gave Armenians the label of a community and spatially marked their presence, she said. The development of economic networks enabled Armenians to stay in Amman, as well as created certain solidarity links and contacts with the wider society of the city, Ms. Obanessian-Charpin added.

An Ammani identity, she stated, could be developed among the third generation of Armenian immigrants; it was not detected among the first and second.

Seteney Shami, a professor of anthropology at Yarmouk University, said that Circassians stress the Ammani identity as a feeling of their belonging to Jordan. The Circassian conviction of having established Amman

makes them feel they have inalienable rights to citizenship, she added.

Dr. Shami also spoke of existing differentiations between dialect groups of Circassians, the causes of which are cultural, the time of settlement in Jordan, and the area of settlement — Amman or a village.

Those who settled in Amman, showed signs of assimilation into the Arab community, such as intermarriage and patterns of dressing. In addition, this group of Circassians was politically more powerful than those living in Jordanian villages.

Discussing at the conclusion of the second day of conference again raised the issue of the homogeneity of Amman and the east-west dichotomy.

Taleh Rifai, professor of architecture at the University of Jordan, expressed concern over what he saw as cultural differences between east and west, in terms of outlook and behaviour.

He is looking forward to the placing of activities in downtown Amman, which will attract people from the east and west hoping that this will bring them together.

The conference, co-sponsored by CER-MOC, the Department of Architecture and the Agha Khan Unit for Architecture at the University of Jordan, will continue Tuesday, discussing the economy and society of the city, and the politics and policies of Amman.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Egyptian, Lebanese foreign ministers leave for home

AMMAN (Petra) — The foreign ministers of Egypt and Lebanon Amr Musa and Fares Bouez left Amman for home Monday morning after taking part in the Arab parties coordination meeting in Amman Sunday. Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa, who also took part in the meeting, had left for home Sunday evening.

### Minister discusses labour issues with officials

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour Khaled Ghazawi met in his office Monday with the directors of labour departments and discussed questions related to unemployment, foreign labour, and the needs of the Jordanian labour market. The minister listened to a briefing by the various directors about the general difficulties they face and their needs in carrying out their duties. The positive and negative aspects of employing guest workers in Jordan were fully examined at the meeting.

### Education panel to review math, science text publishing

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Council of the Ministry of Education will hold a meeting Tuesday, presided over by Minister of Education and Higher Education Khaled Al Omari. Ministry sources said that the question of cooperating with foreign publishing houses to print mathematics and science books will be among the main topics discussed. Also on the agenda is the teaching of French at the primary level in government schools.

### Iraqi envoy meets ministers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Iraqi ambassador to Jordan Monday called on Justice Minister Rafeh Al Wazani and Minister of Social Development Mohammad Ssour. He discussed with them Iraqi-Jordanian cooperation in justice and social development affairs.

### 37,681 slaughtered sheep arrive from Saudi Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — Seventy-five refrigerated trucks hauling slaughtered sheep during the Eid Al Adha ceremonies in Saudi Arabia arrived in Amman Sunday for distribution to the needy in Jordan. Faisal Khasawneh, a governor at the Ministry of Interior and head of a committee supervising the distribution, said the 37,681 sheep will be distributed to poor families in the Amman, Balqa, Maan, Mafraq, Irbid, Karak, Zarqa, and Tafleeh governorates.

### Greek economic team to visit Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A Greek economic delegation led by the president of the Arab Greek Chamber of Commerce will visit Jordan by the middle of June. The delegation is expected to hold two-day meetings with several Jordanian businessmen on promoting trade ties between Jordan and Greece.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Art exhibition by Lebanese artist Shukrallah Fatooh at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by artists Nawal Kattan and Dodi Tabbaa at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of works by more than 40 plastic artists from Iraq at Alka Art Gallery.
- ★ Photography exhibition entitled "Scenes from Palestine" at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Art exhibition by Marianne Naerobout at the British Council.

### FILM

- ★ English-subtitled German film entitled "Die Verlorene Ehre Der Katharina Bium" at 7:30 p.m. at the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre (1975, 106 min.)

## Government endorses new decentralised purchase policy

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government has just endorsed a new system for governing the purchases of various equipment for its offices in various departments.

Considered an update to the 1978 system, the new plan caters to new developments, according to Abdul Hamid Hiyari, director of the Government Procurement Office.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Hiyari said the amended system makes it

incumbent on each and every department to give preference to locally-produced materials and equipment provided they meet quality standards and specifications.

The new system falls within the guidelines of the reforms being introduced to the public organisation in Jordan, said Mr. Hiyari.

Among the features of the new plan is the expanded authority given to each department to

make its own purchases a hitherto unknown decentralised policy, said Mr. Hiyari.

He said the new system stipulates the announcement of tenders to invite bids from local bidders and defines procedures for delivery and payment for the materials.

Furthermore it provides for training courses for new civil servants employed in the purchases departments.

## Gift of French teaching aids to University of Jordan forms nucleus of new library

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Modern Language Centre at the University of Jordan Monday received as a gift a collection of French books, dictionaries and teaching aids from the French Government.

The gift was presented by French Cultural Attaché in Jordan Felipe Cardinal to University of Jordan President Fawzi Gharaiheb who voiced the university's appreciation.

University sources said that the gift together with a donation of 2,500 French books and tapes presented earlier to the centre constitute the nucleus for a

French library benefiting the foreign language students.

He said the gift was within the framework of the French-Jordanian cultural cooperation agreement.

The French government, he noted, had earlier offered the university four scholarships for post-graduate students to obtain doctorate degrees in literature and linguistics and in teaching French at the centre.

The Paris government also offered training courses for the centre's teachers and supplied French instructors.

Meanwhile Louis Muqattash the director of the English Department at the university, announced that the Japanese language was the latest to be offered at the Modern Languages Centre.

Students from the university and outside are being offered courses in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Turkish, Persian, Hebrew and Japanese at the centre, founded in 1988, said Dr. Muqattash.

He said the university of Jordan is the first among Arab universities to introduce Japanese language courses to students.



The Aqaba Central Power Plant is part of the first stage of the regional power linkage project between Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Turkey

## Arab energy officials to approve \$220 m power grid linkage

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministers of energy and electricity from Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey are expected to hold a meeting in Amman Saturday to discuss and approve a draft agreement on the linkage of their power grids at an estimated cost of \$220 million.

The five countries met in Amman last month for a three-day technical committee meeting and finalised the draft agreement, said Mohammad Azzam, senior engineer at the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), which hosted the meetings.

Mr. Azzam said the ministers will review the final draft on the exchange of electric power and will study another agreement on the establishment of power networks.

He said the ministers are expected to endorse and sign the

two drafts which are necessary for the start of work on the two-stage plan.

The linkage plan, which will be financed by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), will be completed in 1998.

In their Damascus meeting last year, the five ministers signed a protocol, giving the go-ahead for the project.



Black plastic 'mulch' is a costly commodity for Jordan's farmers, but recycling of plastic waste may prove quite cost-beneficial (File photo)

## 25% in hard currency can be saved by recycling plastic waste — study

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A four-year study has proved that Jordan can save up to 25 per cent in hard currency by recycling plastic waste and using it as plastic film (cover) for greenhouse crops.

According to a spokesman for the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), RSS scientists will explain the results of the study in a workshop on plastic waste recycling for use as multi-layer plastic film for agriculture.

The RSS spokesman told the Jordan Times that addressing the workshop opening session, which

began Monday, Saeed Alloush, the RSS vice-president, said that the project is considered one link in a long chain of projects aimed at helping the country recycle used and waste materials.

Such practice, Dr. Alloush said, should help the Kingdom stem environmental pollution and save a great deal of hard currency spent on importing raw materials for industry.

According to the spokesman, those participating in the workshop represented various plastic industries, the Ministry of Agriculture, Jordanian universities, as well as the Canadian International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

The four-year study was conducted by the RSS in cooperation with McGill University of Canada and funded by IDRC.

He noted that the RSS will be willing to provide information and assistance to Jordanian industries on plastic film.

By recycling the waste, these industries can find new jobs for the unemployed in the Kingdom, the spokesman added.

According to the spokesman, plastic materials used in Jordanian industries can provide 60 per cent of the raw plastic needed to make plastic sheets for crop growing, especially in the Jordan Valley.

The four-year study was conducted by the RSS in cooperation with McGill University of Canada and funded by IDRC.

## Extreme abstraction depicts exhibit

By Najwa Kefaya  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Ahmad Ibrahim, Lebanon's ambassador to Jordan Sunday opened an exhibition of Lebanese artist Soukallah Fatouh at the exhibition hall of the Royal Cultural Centre.

Many layers of dark colours with a black base and repeated usage of rectangular brush strokes accumulate over each other. This added to the extreme abstraction which characterises this exhibition, creates confusion and unrest at first sight.

It takes some time before the viewer's eyes adapt to his style. But once this happens, the imagination starts guiding this viewer behind the canvas to what the painter may have put in that painting and wanted to express to finally find the woman figure, very vaguely repeated in about 20 of his 36 acrylic paintings.

Two of these "woman" images stand out clearly among the rest. They are "Daisy 1" and "Daisy 2."

Unlike the rest, these two nude figures attract one's attention by their simplicity, modesty and softness.

Nature is reproduced in this exhibition, but the way the artist

sees it in its gloomy and dark side.

The impact of the 15 years of civil war which destroyed the once beautiful landscapes of Lebanon is clearly reflected in the other 15 paintings of nature and still life.

The exhibition runs until June 10.

## KLM resumes operation to Amman

AMMAN — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines has resumed its operation to Queen Alia International Airport as of yesterday June 7th.

The non-stop Airbus 310 flight will be serving Dubai every Monday and Amsterdam every Tuesday. KLM offers intercontinental business and tourist class.



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1975  
مجلس التحرير يومية عربية سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
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Editor-in-Chief:  
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Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

## To regain Amman's identity

AT A seminar organised by the French Centre for Research on the Contemporary Middle East (CER-MOC), scholars and experts concluded Amman has "no identity." Although many might disagree with this conclusion, it still might be wise to determine why the "city on the seven hills," with one of the finest climates in the world, has failed to establish an identity for itself and its inhabitants. Those who remember the Amman of the 1940s and 50s, and especially the river that once ran through it, only feel sad and bitter about a city that lost its spirit primarily because of ill-planning and negligence on the part of its inhabitants to participate in its character development.

Amman's stumbling efforts to reach maturity and develop an identity can be attributed to two major practices. One is the continued "appointment" of the mayor of Amman and the municipal council. The second is the decision in mid-1980s to "annex" all the outlying cities and towns to the capital, creating the so-called Greater Amman Municipality. With the advent of democracy we fail to understand and do not subscribe to the reasons why Ammanites are still prevented from electing their city council. One of the basic tenets of democracy is the right of citizens to elect, monitor and bring to account public officials, whether mayors or governors. Mayors appointed by prime ministers will only be accountable to prime ministers, which in turn guarantee their allegiance to their bosses and not to the people they serve.

To regain its identity, Amman needs to return to its original geographic boundaries and to elect its own municipal council. Moreover, the original Amman should be divided into districts, each with its own council. Smaller communities would then have a better chance of developing common interests that they can strongly identify with. Had it been left to the people in each district of Amman and in each town or village within the Greater Amman area to run their own affairs, public services would be more efficient and less costly. Grievances are being heard on both sides of Amman, east and west. Each claims to be paying the cost for developing the other. And grievances lead to reluctance, even to engage in dialogue about the city and its municipal services. The concept of neighbourhoods and neighbourhood cooperation can only function when the people are given the right to democratically elect their municipal councils and when those councils are made accountable to the people. Greater Amman urgently needs to divide itself back to its basic components and its people need to be able to elect their own representatives. Implementing these prerequisites should encourage a greater sense of community and a drive to rediscover the Amman identity.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

THE MEETING of the Arab foreign ministers in Amman constituted an important link in a long chain of Arab countries' efforts to coordinate their stands vis-a-vis the peace process with Israel, said Al Dustour Arabic daily Monday. This meeting is a clear sign by the Arab parties of their countries' genuine orientation towards peace of which the Middle East region is much in need, said the paper. But it demanded that the Arab foreign ministers who just ended a meeting in Amman should reexamine the outcome of the whole process in light of the results of the ninth session held in Washington before adopting a consensus on future action. It said that such a unanimous effort and consensus are of paramount importance in view of Israel's adamant position with regard to the implementation of U.N. resolutions, and in view of the U.S. administration's passive attitude and its failure to play the role of full partner in the peace process as it had promised. It should be noted, however, that coordination meetings are also required to prevent Israel from breaching the Arab front at the negotiations and to show the world that the Arabs are united for peace, a path to which they have been committed for so long, continued the daily. Such determined efforts on the part of the Arab countries help give impetus to the peace process.

A COLUMNIST in Al Ra'i daily attacked the Western countries for their hostile attitude towards the Muslims in Europe. It seems that the Europeans and the Americans have now washed their hands of the Bosnia-Herzegovina question after finding it difficult for them to take some action to save the innocent lives, said Abdullah Al Rafe'i. But the Western countries found no difficulty at all in intervening in the Sudan, where they have been helping the Kurds against the central government, said the daily. The Western countries have been attacking the Iraqi positions to help the Kurds but they cannot raid Serbian positions to help the Bosnians, continued the writer. This attitude seems to be motivated by the determination of the European nations not to allow a Muslim state to emerge in Europe and to help the former Yugoslav Serbs to partition Bosnia-Herzegovina. The writer also attacked the Arab and Islamic states for failing to come to the aid of the Muslims of former Yugoslavia.

## The View from Fourth Circle

# Full-time folks expect part-time parliaments

As with all new governments in this or any other country, there's good news and there's bad news. The good news is that the prime minister and his cabinet are a responsible and experienced bunch, competent and reliable. They are unlikely to win awards for excitement or innovation, and most of them fit very comfortably into the patriarchal tradition of social relationships and political governance that has defined this land for about, oh, ten thousand years — which is probably why settled and stable human communities have endured in this land for the last, oh, ten thousand years.

Tradition and patriarchy are positive factors for communal identity, survival, self-assuredness, durability, and ethnic/religious pluralism; but they tend to do less well in terms of fostering national dynamism, economic excellence, cultural innovation or political pluralism and public policy debate. Societies that are traditional/patriarchal within their frontiers tend also to form part of transnational systems of dependence and patriarchy. Therefore, most Arab and African societies that are traditional/patriarchal at home also are heavily and sometimes even hopelessly dependent on external sources of money, food, guns or soothing reassurances.

The two most important challenges facing Jordan today are closely related to each other, and to this legacy of tradition and patriarchy that defines us: they are, in my view, 1) the need to develop a more dynamic political culture that is based on a combination of Arab/Islamic/Semite traditions alongside stronger doses of political participation and accountability and, 2) the need to reduce our dependence on external sources of aid, jobs, food and other vital elements of national life, or at least to redefine our relationships with our external markets and financiers in a more balanced and dignified manner.

Both of these challenges require bold leadership at the top as a first step, which we have had in the last five years, starting with the decision to disengage from Palestine and continuing with the devaluation of the dinar, the economic adjustment programme, the domestic political liberalisation, the National Charter, and the advent of political parties and pluralism. The full process of national development can be prodded and guided by the top leadership, but to take root it must be genuinely adopted by the political and commercial establishment and the grassroots community. This is where the role of the government comes in.

Our new government should be assessed within this broader framework of national challenges and aspirations, and not within the narrow perspective of the next half year only. The country is

passing through a most delicate and decisive phase of change in political, economic and other terms, and the role of the government in this stage will be crucial for the success that we aspire to. In such circumstances, and for this moment of transition, I would trust the prudence and traditionalism of the government we now have rather than risk the unknown of a more politicised bunch that panders to the roar of the crowd and the smell of votes. That's the good news.

The bad news is that this government of responsible men may have to take on the awkward task of implementing tough political and economic decisions in a partial political vacuum. The lively and important debates about the peace talks, the election law, the national sales tax and relations with neighbouring states, among others, will occupy much of the new government's time and energy — as well they should, given the vital importance of these subjects to Jordan's well-being and its evolving political culture.

It seems incongruous to address such issues of potentially historic consequences for Jordan without the full complement of our existing political and parliamentary institutions. I would think that Prime Minister Majali's government would be stronger if it were to submit its programme to the Parliament for debate and a vote of confidence. There is little doubt that it would win a vote of confidence, because of the inherent rationality of its policies, their continuity with previous government programmes that have been approved by Parliament, and the rather obvious political fact that the policy guidelines outlined by His Majesty King Hussein will win the overwhelming support of the people.

The Constitution allows governments to issue temporary laws which are then referred to Parliament retrospectively; the legality of unilateral executive branch policy-making is not in question. What is in question is its political wisdom — especially at this moment when most of us are sincerely praising our political liberalisation and democratisation as harbingers of a more stable and dignified Arab future.

The whole success of our initial political transformation since 1989 has been based on the politics of inclusion — of allowing all political sentiments to participate fully in the process of public policy formulation, and also in the process of defining the parameters of our political culture (the National Charter). Therefore, some people find it out of character for the country suddenly to face up to and make relatively momentous decisions on the basis of unilateral executive branch inclinations, without submitting such decisions to the formal process of parliamentary debate and ratification. The government itself would benefit from

submitting itself to parliamentary confidence, as would the individual policy decisions the government will have to make in the coming months. Sidestepping parliamentary approval and using temporary laws may be legal, but they appear rather anachronistic — a step back, when we are trying to move forward.

We do not need to force unnecessary political friction at a time when we are progressing nicely towards a more responsive and participatory political system. The whole point of pluralism is not just that the opposition is both legal and organised, but also that it is politically relevant, and that opposition sentiments have to be taken into account to create a national consensus on policy issues. The peace process, the sales tax, the election law, relations with other Arab states, the embargo against Iraq, the situation in Bosnia and many other current issues generate much political passion. This passion has to be absorbed by the political decision-making system or else it will find an outlet in extra-parliamentary or even extra-legal means, as we see happening in other Arab countries wracked by violence and tension.

If Parliament is so constituted that it takes a long break in summer, the government system as a whole should not also take a break from the politics of inclusion, participation, accountability, and national consensus-building. We cannot afford part-time or seasonal democracy if we want to be taken seriously by our own people, let alone by others further afield. If tough national decisions must be made this year, they would be made in an easier and smarter manner in a context of fulltime democratic pluralism. The government may have to fight hard to win over public opinion on some issues, and it may have to compromise in some cases, in order to achieve the desired result of national consensus. That's the whole idea behind the pluralistic democracy we seek for the future, as well as the traditionalism/patriarchy we have lived by in the past: stability through consensus and consultation.

Therefore, it would seem logical for us to marry our heritage with our hopes and keep the process of political governance deeply rooted in and formally linked to popular sentiment, without occasional slippages, lapses or diversions. Our people are smart, loyal, street-wise and rational. They are the source of our strength and our stability. If they are sometimes angry, sceptical, or confused, it is with good reason; the political power structure has to deal with such sentiments in a mature and rational manner. Most important of all, our people are full-time nationals, who expect and deserve full-time representational and pluralistic governance.

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## Fear and loathing parts former allies in Bosnia

By John Fullerton  
Reuters

ZENICA, Bosnia — Once they were allies, but nowadays Muslims and Croats of this central Bosnian town are divided by a chasm of fear and loathing.

"There could be war. Yes, it's certainly possible," says a Croatian Roman Catholic priest, Stjepan Radić.

"The first spiral into hell was opened up by the Serbs," says Zenica's Muslim mayor, Besim Spahic. "Now it is the second spiral."

Once pitted together against Bosnia's rebel Serbs, the former allies teeter on the brink of all-out hostilities and this industrial town is but one of several flash-points.

Religion, ethnic loyalties, clan rivalries, irrational fear of a different culture are all laced together in a highly-inflammable potion. Members of the town's Croatian minority see the predominant Muslims, their numbers swollen by refugees, as trying to impose the tenets of Islam.

For them, the Muslims are plotting a unitary authority with which they will quickly seize territory.

"Look at the statistics," says one Croatian pensioner. "They have nine children when we are happy to settle for two. They broadcast Arabic on the television, they are trying to turn our schools and sports centres into mosques. If this is bigotry, it is matched



by the views of many Muslims.

Some at least of the 80,000 Muslims say they are between a Serb hammer and a Croat anvil, outgunned and under attack from within and without.

"My own opinion is that the Croats want a separate Croat state here," says the city's head of protocol, Ziyad Imamovic. "They are prepared to work with

the Serbs on this against us."

"That's the first stage. The second stage is to attach it to Croatia, creating a greater Croatia at the Muslims' expense. We are faced with fascists in Belgrade and fascists in Zagreb," he adds.

Meeting ordinary Croatians is not easy, for they are afraid of being watched, of being overheard.

"There's a lot of pressure on us," says a chemist. "Many of us have lost our jobs, our homes and all our possessions."

He said trouble began just over a month ago, when the head of the local Croatian forces, the HVO, was ambushed. Four bodyguards died and he was arrested.

Rather than put up a fight,

HVO members withdrew from the town or voluntarily laid down their arms.

Mr. Radić says about 200 mainly HVO members, along with others from the Croatian political party HDZ, were arrested over the next few days.

"More than 50 face trial by a military tribunal on charges of fomenting armed rebellion. That

carries a sentence ranging from 10 years to death," he adds. "Without the HVO and HDZ we have no protection left save for the church," says one Croat. "It is like living in a labour camp now."

Yet no official effort is being made to force the 20,000 or so Croats out of Zenica. On the contrary, the mainly Muslim authorities are trying to encourage them to stay.

Mayor Spahic had just emerged from a meeting that sought to create a new town presidency with four Muslims, two Serbs and two Croats. New heads of departments are to be appointed, granting Croats more posts than previously.

The only problem was that the HDZ and other Croat representatives had not yet put forward their candidates.

On both sides, tales of atrocity and counter-atrocity in outlying towns and villages are legion. Little of it can be confirmed at first hand.

At Krusica village, a posse of grim-faced Croatian women man a makeshift barricade and refuse to allow two Muslim mothers with their newborn babies — just out of hospital — to pass to their homes.

Finally, a Croatian officer arrives, shaking his head. After much angry discussion, he curses. "I'll get them home," he says. "They are angry because three Croatian women were killed in the next village."

## U.S.-Russian warriors become comrades

By Susanne M. Schafer  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Slowly but surely, U.S. and Russian warriors who used to regard each other as arch-enemies are getting to know each other as comrades-in-arms.

They have begun exchanges that would have been unthinkable during the cold war. High-level Russian officers recently conferred with members of the joint staff in the most top-secret sanctum of the Pentagon: Russian officers have visited military bases around the country and one spent the past year working at U.S. Army thinking at the service's prestigious Command and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The U.S.-Russian contacts are a priority because of Russia's size and resources, but the Pentagon also intends to improve its military contacts with other independent nations that once were part of the Soviet Union, such as Ukraine, and with former Warsaw Pact nations in Eastern Europe as well.

Why? Friendship is much less expensive than the alternative. The military exchanges began, and continued for several years, at the highest levels. Former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Adm. William Crowe invited his counterpart, Soviet Marshal Sergei Akhromyev, to visit the United States in 1988.

The present chairman of the joint chiefs, Gen. Colin Powell, wants to expand those contacts to mid- to lower-level officers.

That led to the historic visit last month of Lt. Gen. Andrei Nikolav, the third-ranking military officer in Russia and first deputy chief of its general staff, and about a dozen of his staff officers. They held three days of talks in the Pentagon with their counterparts on the joint staff, officials said.

The Pentagon official said the talks helped both sides clarify each other's inner workings, military doctrine, structure and strategy.

"Neither side really had a very good understanding of the decision-making structure of the other side," said one top-level officer who participated in the talks. Such an understanding is a major step towards avoiding military confrontations.

Other ideas include exchanging entire units for short periods and possibly establishing sister-city style relations among units; co-sponsoring seminars and conferences on military issues and even cooperating in training for peacekeeping operations.

As relations have warmed, the exchanges have increased. In 1991, there were five high-level visits. In 1992, there were 26, a number expected to increase in 1993.

There were six delegations exchanged in 1991 and 21 in 1992. There were only two ship visits in 1991, but seven ship and aircraft exchanges in 1992.

And while there were no joint exercises in 1991, seven were held in 1992 and more are set for 1993.

## Foreigners in Germany — outsiders for life

By Terrence Petty  
The Associated Press

COLOGNE, Germany — Restaurant owner Abil Dal sells gyro sandwiches in a neighborhood that seems more like Istanbul than Cologne. Turkish vegetable stands line the streets and women shop in Muslim head scarves.

Mr. Dal recently telephoned a German real estate agency to inquire about buying another restaurant. The agent asked him where he was from.

"I said Turkey," Mr. Dal said. "He said he wasn't interested and hung up."

The Cologne neighbourhood symbolises a disturbing fact: if you are an immigrant in Germany, you could be an outsider for life, or a victim of neo-Nazi violence.

In the past 18 months, nine Turks were among the 26 people killed by neo-Nazis across Germany.

The two worst attacks were on Turkish families who have been in Germany for a long time, and not against the more recently arrived asylum seekers. A Turkish grandmother and two Turkish children were killed in a firebombing in Muelheim in November, and five Turks died April 29 in an arson fire at Solingen.

On March 9, a neo-Nazi held a gas pistol to the head of a middle-aged Turkish man in Muelheim-Ruhr and pulled the trigger three times. The gun misfired, but the man died of a heart attack.

Of the nation's 80 million people, about 6.5 million are non-Germans, mainly from Turkey, the former Soviet Bloc and Africa.

A big wave came in the 1960s, when there were more jobs than Germans to fill them and the government invited Turks as "guest workers."

The fall of communism brought an even greater rush of immigration, finally prompting Germany to impose severe restrictions.

Although some Turks in Germany are poor, many have good jobs with companies like Ford, Siemens and Bayer. Others are wealthy entrepreneurs.

But financial comfort is no protection against racism. Many Germans in Mr. Dal's neighbourhood resent the Turks, and find it hard to compete with the industrious immigrants.

"Look down this side street over here," said Hermann Heinrichs, a veterinarian. "There are hardly any Germans there anymore, and the ones remaining vote for the republicans," an anti-foreigner party.

Grigdem Yildizbas has lived in Germany for 28 of her 38 years. She said her father arrived in

1964 to a warm welcome by the Germans, found work in a furniture factory and sent for his family a year later.

Mrs. Yildizbas and her husband earned enough money over the years to buy a house and a restaurant. They have many German friends, and even feel a little bit German, but bigotry always lies in wait.

Three years ago, they were looking for an apartment.

"I can pass for a German," Mrs. Yildizbas said, "but my husband has jet-black hair. One landlady told me, your husband is a foreigner. Sorry, you can't have the apartment."

Mrs. Yildizbas has a simple solution: make it easier for immigrants to become citizens. She figures that would put them on a par with native Germans and provide some political muscle.

Germany's citizenship law, which dates from 1913, is based on blood and was used by the Nazis to justify persecution of foreigners. Citizenship is granted only to immigrants who prove German descent or pay fees and wait 15 years.

The law keeps most immigrants from voting or holding civil service jobs.

Only about 1,500 Turks, in a population of 2 million, become

citizens each year.

"This is not right. We pay German taxes," Mrs. Yildizbas said.

Germany is considering a five-year period of dual citizenship after which the immigrant would choose between Germany and his homeland.

Many Turks are not interested in that because of their close ties to Turkey. They tend to socialize among themselves, hold to their traditions, and return to Turkey to die.

On the surface at least, Germans and Turks get along well in the Cologne neighbourhood.

For example, Servet Incigoglu and Dieter Eich run side-by-side bakeries.

"We're friends," Mr. Eich said. If one runs out of yeast, he borrows from next door.

But Germany's economic touchy even between friends. Mr. Eich's business has declined and he blames Mr. Incigoglu, who is able to keep prices low because all six members of his family work long hours in the bakery. Mr. Eich has to hire help at high wages, and tough labour laws limit their hours.

Turks "are addicted to business," Mr. Eich said. "It's in their blood."



## FREEDOM INFORMATION ACT

## Release of documents after cold war could help thaw public, government relations

By Tim Weiner

**"Secrecy enables the government to put out an account which is a half-truth. The lies have undermined public faith in government."**

how many secret documents exist. "Perhaps billions," he said. "But the actual number of real secrets is much, much smaller and that is the real issue. The idea that every one of these documents is a real secret is absurd."

## Record riddled with holes

What still needs to be kept secret? The designs of weapons systems and intelligence technologies. The details of ongoing treaty negotiations. The names of espionage agents. But not much else, historians argue. Certainly not a 1948 evaluation of the United States intelligence services nor the pet names assigned by scientists to 1950's nuclear weapons tests — all still classified in the name of national security.

While the record remains riddled with holes, historians cannot know the minds of the Americans who led the cold war. "We don't

**"It has become ridiculous. When you have an excessively capacious definition of secrecy, you lose control in your own mind of what really needs to be kept secret."**

know how we got into an arms race that caused both sides to spend themselves into ruin," said Priscilla McMillan, a fellow at the Russian Research Centre at Harvard.

No one really knows how the United States decided to send half a million soldiers to Vietnam; the heart of the story remains classified, said John Prados, who has written extensively about national security. "The American people not only have a need but a right to know their history," Mr. Prados said.

History can be falsified when

documents disappear, Warren Cohen, a professor of history at Michigan State University, resigned from the State Department historical committee that he headed in 1990 to protest the deletion from the official government history of American foreign relations all mention of the CIA coup that put Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in power in Iran in 1953.

"Secrecy enables the government to put out an account which is a half-truth," said Mr. Cohen. "The lies have undermined public faith in government."

And that is exactly what happened in the former Soviet Union, said David Holloway, a political scientist who has spent months in Moscow reading recently unearthed records. "Secrecy cost the Soviets enormously," he said. "The people knew the public version of history was a lie. That led to a belief that government is never going to tell you the truth."

Americans, too, grew to mistrust their government during the cold war. Presidents from Eisenhower to Reagan lied to the public about crises like the U-2 spy plane affair, the so-called "missile gap" between the Soviet Union and the United States, the

conduct of the Vietnam War, Watergate, the sale of weapons to Iran. As the official versions crumbled and were replaced by a half-revealed record, conspiracy theories flourished.

If the national-security bureaucracy carries out President Clinton's order, the hidden history of the cold war will eventually be revealed, and the credibility gap between the official version and the truth will narrow. But historians remember that an earlier promise of openness by a president proved empty.

"The many abuses of the security system can no longer be tolerated," read a presidential proclamation to strengthen the Freedom of Information Act. "Fundamental to our way of life is the belief that when information which properly belongs to the public is systematically withheld by those in power, the people soon become ignorant of their own affairs, distrustful of those who manage them, and — eventually — incapable of determining their own destinies."

The promise was made in 1972 by Richard M. Nixon whose presidency would fall two years later upon the sword and shield of secrecy — The Washington Post.

**"The many abuses of the security system can no longer be tolerated. Fundamental to our way of life is the belief that when information which properly belongs to the public is systematically withheld by those in power, the people soon become ignorant of their own affairs, distrustful of those who manage them, and — eventually — incapable of determining their own destinies."**

## The earth summit one year later

DID IT MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

By Paul Raeburn  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A year ago, the streets of Rio de Janeiro hummed, not with the music of Brazil's annual carnival, but with the boisterous voices of environmentalists from around the world and the fanfare for the largest gathering of world leaders in history.

The occasion was the United Nations earth summit. For two weeks last June, Rio was the unofficial environmental capital of the world. Diplomats caucused in all-night sessions at Rio's cavernous Convention Centre, while activists encamped in brightly coloured tents along Flamengo Beach, in the shadow of sugar loaf.

The summit was marked by bitter discord over the role of the United States, which was criticised by activists and by its allies for its efforts to block or weaken the earth summit's two key treaties.

The memory of the disputes has now faded, and the diplomatic limousines that clogged the streets of Copacabana and Ipanema are gone. But the summit's legacy survives, and it is slowly beginning to reshape international affairs, participants say.

On June 14, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development — created to carry out the summit's goals — will hold its first meeting in New York.

"It's starting to happen," said Scott Hajost, international counsel for the Environmental Defense Fund. But, he said, "it's going to be a good while before you can actually stand back and say, o.k., what have you accomplished? I think we're still in the building process here."

The summit's treaties — one designed to forestall the greenhouse effect, and another to protect the world's biological diversity, its disappearing plant and animal species — are moving close to ratification by enough nations to bring the treaties into force.

On earth day in April, President Bill Clinton reversed the Bush administration positions on the treaties. The biological diversity treaty, Mr. Clinton said, "is critically important ... not only

because of what it will do to preserve species, but because of opportunities it offers for cutting-edge companies whose research creates new medicines, new products and new jobs.

Saying that the United States "walked away from the treaty" in Rio, Mr. Clinton announced that the United States would sign it. On the threat of global warming, Mr. Clinton committed the United States "to reducing our emissions of greenhouse gases to their 1990 levels by the year 2000."

President Bush had refused to make those commitments, breaking with Japan and the Europeans, who signed the biodiversity treaty and pledged greenhouse gas reductions.

But the treaties are only part of what was accomplished in

Rio, environmentalists say.

"The connection between international security, environmental security and human welfare broadly was made at the earth summit, and that thinking will influence decisions for decades to come," said Michael Oppenheimer, a scientist with the Environmental Defence Fund in New York.

The treaties "don't solve the problems they were intended to solve, but they are important first steps," said Mr. Oppenheimer, an expert on global warming.

William K. Reilly, the former administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and the head of the U.S. delegation in Rio, said that the Bush administration came very close to signing the biodiversity treaty at the sum-

mit.

"We had a substantive position on biological diversity," Mr. Reilly said in a recent interview. "I thought there were many ways out of it, but the truth was (the White House) didn't want a way out of it."

During the first few days of the summit, Mr. Reilly struggled behind the scenes to try to eliminate the obstacles in the way of U.S. support for the treaty. But he was stopped when a White House official leaked a memo revealing Mr. Reilly's plans.

Later, Brent Scowcroft, then the president's national security adviser, told Mr. Reilly, "We could have done what you wanted, but for the leak. We could fixed this."

Mr. Bush's opposition to the biodiversity treaty became one of the top stories of the summit, and the word "biodiversity" appeared on front pages around the world.

When Mr. Reilly found himself in a limousine with the president in Rio, Mr. Reilly said, jokingly, "well, Mr. President ... I think you can fairly say with a smile that no one's done more for public understanding of that concept than you, sir." The president laughed; but his position didn't change.

One of the key unanswered questions following the summit is whether the developed nations will make substantial financial contributions towards cleaning up the environment in developing countries, which have few resources of their own.

Europe, Japan and the United States pledged hundreds of millions of dollars towards that end at the Rio summit, but little of the money has been spent.

"How much money there is and where it's gone is still very much a subject of debate," said Mr. Hajost.

One of the key aims of the earth summit was to bring environmental concerns into all areas of international affairs, from national security to foreign aid. The record there is mixed, said Mr. Hajost.

Governments and the United Nations are slowly beginning to include environmental concerns in their planning, he said, but one key agency — the World Bank — has not.

The bank, the major donor of foreign aid to developing nations, has said it would support projects that are economically sustainable — that is, they don't deplete resources or produce unmanageable quantities of waste or toxic emissions.

Whether they're following those policies is another question, Mr. Hajost said. "Every conclusion is that the World Bank, despite nice policies in some cases, is not spending its portfolio in ways that are truly environmentally sustainable," he said.

The Clinton administration has expressed concern about this problem and is likely to use its influence to try to change the World Bank. Mr. Hajost said.

company called for shipments of 2,000 tonnes," said Venyamin Tralo, head of the local Environmental Inspection Service.

"Not everyone takes us seriously. So far our service consists of an inspector and myself. We have no car, our pay is low, our phone was disconnected for months because the Environment Ministry in Kiev had no money to pay the bills."

The shipments have caused concern among Ukrainians, with newspapers warning residents not to touch paint or abandoned refrigerators if their origin is unknown.

Commentators have urged the government to adhere to international agreements on environmental control.

"If this is not done quickly, Ukraine will soon become Europe's largest dump," said the daily Molod Ukraina.

## West gives Latvia qualified backing on voting laws

By Vanora Bennett  
Reuters

RIGA, Latvia — Is Latvia, a tiny Baltic state ruled by Moscow for five decades, violating human rights by refusing to let Russian settlers vote this weekend in its first post-Soviet elections?

Yes, says Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who has called the voting restrictions "a basis for ethnic cleansing." Latvia's mightiest neighbour says the rules are a reason to delay the withdrawal of the last 23,000 former Soviet troops from Latvia.

No, say international human rights reports, western diplomats and Latvia itself. They believe the state has enough historical grievances to justify a cautious approach to the Russians who make up a third of the 2.7 million population.

Independent Latvia was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940 after a secret pact with Nazi Germany. Soviet repression forced hundreds of thousands of Latvians to emigrate or sent them to their deaths in labour camps.

The number of Latvians shrank by a third, while Russian immigrants took their place. Latvians now make up just 52 per cent of the republic's population.

"This puts Latvia in a unique position," said one diplomat. "It is not easy to revive your culture and language when you have become almost a minority in your own country."

"For political stability it is important that Latvians have a majority," said Ojars Kehiris, a senior member of Latvian Way, the centre-right coalition tipped to win the June 5-6 poll.

Latvia has laid down tough rules for the local Russians. Only about 300,000 — those who can prove that they or their families lived in the republic before 1940 — have automatic citizenship.

The rest can apply for naturalisation after the parliamentary elections if they have lived in Latvia for 16 years and can pass a language test.

But a report prepared by the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) said the rules were not strict enough to merit accusations of human rights abuses.

"The (Russian) fear of marginalisation by denial of citizenship is real, and in some cases well-founded," it said. "It is this sense of insecurity rather than any gross violation of human rights that is most characteristic of the situation in Latvia today."

Many Russians fear non-citizens will be excluded from a sell-off of state property after the vote. Ninety-three per cent of the local Russians have lived in Latvia for over 16 years.

The CSCE wants Latvia to pass a final citizenship law as soon as possible after the elections and say Russians should be allowed to participate in privatisation.

Its report recommended a more clement five-year residence requirement, saying this would have a positive psychological impact on Russians and make little difference to Latvia.

It also advised Latvia to clamp down on individual abuses, saying that some over-zealous officials had turned away Russians and even Latvians without



good reason. Latvia is keen to have a clean record on human rights. It hopes a first step can be taken by following neighbouring Estonia into the Council of Europe.

"As long as they stick reasonably close to the CSCE line when they pass a final citizenship law, the Council of Europe may well say it has no objection," a European diplomat said.



HELL ON EARTH: Industrial complexes like this, fuelled by brown coal, are sources of pollution that need to be eliminated for the sake of our planet (File photo)

## German waste dumped next to Ukrainian farm

By Rostislav Khotin  
Reuters

DOLBUNIV, Ukraine — A small tractor pushes vast mounds of waste from Germany into a brick barn, helped by dozens of men and women wielding hoes.

A few dozen metres away cattle graze alongside wheatfields belonging to the "communal" collective farm.

The huge waste area, larger than a football field, is filled with 30 tonnes of material sent to central Ukraine from Germany in apparent violation of German law and international safety standards. Much of it is packed in bags, cardboard boxes or rusted drums.

A foul stench hangs in the air. The women are thoughtfully provided with gas masks. "I'm not afraid of this stuff," said a man identifying himself

only as Volodymyr. "Sure, I have no idea whether these things are dangerous or not, but I intend to continue working here."

Ukrainian officials are furious that the former Soviet republic is being turned into a cheap dumping ground. German ministries are upset that environment laws are being flouted.

The shipment was the second brought in the last month to the region around Rivne, a city of 250,000 about 350 kilometres west of Kiev. A further 250 tonnes now lies at an army base where specialists are examining its contents.

"Children have been seen playing on these heaps and taking away plastic bags full of things," said Mykola Polischuk, head of the local regional authority.

"No complete analysis has yet been conducted on just how toxic these things are. But Germans

are very good at looking after their own affairs. If these materials were safe, they would have been processed in Germany."

Samples of the waste have been taken for analysis to laboratories in Rivne and Kiev.

Local investigators suspect Ukrainian firms handling the waste have accepted sums huge in local terms but minimal for potential German exporters trying to unload toxic cargoes.

An official with the Ukrainian contractor handling the transport and disposal of the waste, a small company called Plastik, refused to answer questions and turned Reuters reporters away from his office.

The environmental group Greenpeace says the shipment came from the East German state of Saxony-Anhalt.

Germany is the world's biggest exporter of waste. It forbids its shipment abroad, but provisions

allowing for the consignment of materials for recycling or industrial use are often exploited.

Last month, Germany took back more than 400 tonnes of toxic waste dumped illegally in Romania after protests from the authorities in Bucharest and the international environmentalist group, Greenpeace.

Greenpeace said the chemicals in the Rivne region included spontaneously combustible red and white phosphorus, poisonous liquid mercury, pesticides and acids containing cyanide.

Ukrainian ecological officials, overwhelmed and inexperienced, have ordered the shipments to be stopped but are at a loss how to deal with what already has been dumped.

"As soon as we found out about this, we barred the Germans from bringing the waste — the contract signed by the local



## Egypt, World Bank disagree on speed of economic reform

CAIRO (R) — Egypt told the World Bank Monday it was demanding that economic reforms go ahead too fast but the bank argued speed was vital to give confidence to private investors.

The adviser will not be driving the car but he might be visiting us in hospital if we crash it," Egyptian minister for cabinet affairs, Atef Obeid, told World Bank officials at a seminar for reporters.

Mr. Obeid said the pace of change, particularly privatisation of Egypt's vast public sector, was the main issue holding up agreement with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a new phase of economic reform to succeed an 18-month programme which ended last November.

Egypt needs the deal to qualify for a second slice of \$10 billion in debt forgiveness from Western creditors. But the negotiations have been tough and deadlines in November, March and May have passed without agreement.

"Yes, there is an area of disagreement and to be very frank, the area of disagreement is not in programmes and policies and targets," Mr. Obeid said. "The point that took lengthy discussion, and will continue to take lengthy discussion, is the speed of implementation."

## Taiwan's investment climate ranked world's second best

TAIPEI (AFP) — Taiwan's investment climate has been rated the world's second best by the U.S.-based Business Environment Risk Information (BERI) consultancy, despite sluggish foreign investment on the island, officials here said.

BERI, a risk assessment and consulting firm, said in a report that Taiwan followed Switzerland to be second in the world in terms of profit potential for the first quarter of this year, the officials said.

The firm also rated the island the second best place for investment in the next five years thanks to its strong foreign exchange earnings capability, they added.

Increasing private spending

He said Cairo had learned from the experience of other countries which had privatised public companies to stimulate a market economy that the process took time and needed skills which were rare in Egypt.

"The best job you can have is a consultant. You give the advice and you never take the blame. Those who take the blame and pay the price are those who manage. That is why we are very cautious," Mr. Obeid declared.

"We will continue to take bold decisions but we don't take uncalculated risks," he added. "We insist that we, only the Egyptian government and the Egyptian people and parliament, decide on the speed."

He conceded in answer to a question later in the session: "We think we are doing it, yes, at a slow speed but slowly but surely. We cannot move faster."

Caio Koch-Weser, the World Bank's vice president for the Middle East and North Africa, said he agreed the Egyptian government faced political problems in privatising after 40 years of socialism, had to deal with public sector managers with strong vested interests and was right to worry about unemployment.

But he added: "Having said

that, I believe that the pace issue is so important because of the momentum that is needed... to make this economy grow again, to make sure private investors don't sit on the fence."

Mr. Koch-Weser said the government had failed to meet even its own timetable for privatisation, which is still in its earliest stages after two full years of IMF and World Bank-approved reforms.

Mr. Obeid replied that the government had always regarded the timetable as unrealistic.

A World Bank report of December said "bureaucratic resistance" and reluctance among public-sector managers had hindered privatisation.

substantially to spending.

"We have in the EC as a whole an increase in the public deficits which will this year go beyond six per cent as an EC average," he said.

As if that were not a bitter enough pill to swallow for ministers struggling to stick to the tough so-called convergence criteria on the road to a single EC currency by the end of the century, there was more to come in the shape of dismal unemployment forecasts.

German Finance Minister Theo Waigel said the meeting heard that 12 per cent, or nearly one person in every eight, of the Community's workforce would be out of a job next year.

Diplomats said the ministers took a fresh look at the 35 billion European Currency Unit (\$42 billion) growth initiative published in April and actions taken since then in some countries, and were asked to come up with fresh ideas.

Mr. Christopherseu was equally gloomy about the state of public finance in the Community as the recession cuts deep into government revenues and adds

and the start of several major construction projects under a six-year national development package contributed significantly to the island's economic growth which was around 6.5 per cent.

BERI's optimistic forecast comes despite investment in the island from abroad falling 14 per cent in the first quarter of 1993 to \$193 million amid prohibitive real estate prices, fears of environmental protection sentiment and the lack of infrastructure here.

The authorities are trying to turn the export-oriented island into a regional operation centre for transnational enterprises to develop, manufacture, maintain and sell their products.

Increasing private spending

## Western brewers eye East European markets

VIENNA (R) — Western brewers are eyeing Eastern Europe thirstily for both its markets and top-brand beers.

But as many East European governments treat their beer industry as a national heritage that must not fall into foreign hands, would-be buyers may be frustrated.

And as Eastern breweries move into the private sector, those with top brands like Budweiser and Pilsner Urquell may themselves eye Western beer markets as a mouth-watering prospect they cannot resist.

Beer markets vary considerably in the region, dictating different strategies for Western investors. They range from the Czech republic with annual beer consumption of about 150 litres a head, comparable with Germany, to Poland, where consumption is

30 litres a head, though growing. The Czech republic has dozens of local breweries with high-quality beer. Selling into this market would be hard but Czech beers could sell well abroad, analysts say.

"You don't buy a Czech brewery for the domestic market but for the exports," said Bertrand Facon of CSFB Ltd in London.

Hungary, with a handful of big breweries, has a large and growing domestic market with annual consumption of around 100 litres a head, analysts say. They say Hungary has emerged the clear winner in the brewing stakes, helped by a business-friendly atmosphere and clear legal rules.

"Hungary has the potential to be an extremely profitable market. It could become another Italy or France," said Mr. Facon.

John Graham, food and drink analyst at UBS Ltd in London added: "Hungary in general has been the country of choice."

Crucially, Budapest has not tried to restrict foreign ownership of breweries, although some shares in two that have not yet been sold — the Kobanya Brewery and the Pannonia Brewery — may be set aside for domestic investors under a new scheme to popularise privatisation.

Western brewers have already grabbed opportunities to invest in Hungary with new Austrian beer giant Brau-Union taking a 70 per cent stake in Martfu which is listed on the Budapest bourse, and 51 per cent of Sopron.

Dutch firm Heineken N.V., the world's second largest brewer, has 51 per cent of Komarov Brewery and Belgium's privately-owned Interbrew has 51 per cent of Borsodi Brewery.

Austria's Ottakringer and Germany's Gildes are both interested in stakes in Kobanya, which has one-third of the Hungarian market, and Pannonia, which has 10 per cent.

Ottakringer last month announced a deal with Slovakia's biggest brewer Saris under which it will produce one of its brands under licence and sell Saris's beers in the Slovak market, previously largely supplied by Czech brewers.

For Heineken, which wants to expand into Eastern Europe, a Czech brewer would be tempting, but Prague is wary of foreign investment in the sector. "We would have seen many more deals if the authorities had not decided to treat the breweries as national assets," said CSFB's Facon.

All major Czech breweries were heavily oversubscribed in last year's mass privatisation restricted to locals. Now would-be foreign investors must negotiate with the new owners.

U.S. firm Anheuser-Busch, the world's biggest brewer which makes the top-selling Budweiser brand, wants a deal with Czech

brewer Budvar, which claims copyright to the Budweiser name, hindering Anheuser's expansion in Europe. The Czech government has said it will allow a 30 per cent foreign stake in Budvar.

The Czech daily Rude Pravo said recently that Pilsenske Pivovary (Pilsen Breweries), owned 60 per cent by 49 Czech investment funds, was thinking of selling Heineken a stake in its Prazdroj brewery, which makes the famous Pilsner Urquell.

No Polish breweries have yet been sold outright to Western interests but investors can buy shares in brewers such as Zywiec and Okocim, both listed on the Warsaw bourse and recent star performers on the exchange.

East European breweries may need a tie-up with a Western partner to secure the necessary retail and distribution network to sell their beer abroad. Pilsner Urquell and Czech Budweiser are already widely available in export form and British retailer Tesco recently bought four truckloads of Vratislav lager from a tiny brewery in the north Czech village of Vratislavice and Nisou, a Czech news agency reported.

## EC ministers told economies to shrink, deficits to rise

LUXEMBOURG (R) — European Community (EC) finance ministers came face to face with the harsh facts of recession Monday as the European Commission told them their economies would shrink and their budget deficits grow this year.

Economic Affairs Commissioner Henning Christophersen said the Community's economy would shrink by about 0.3 per cent and the average budget deficit would rise to an average of six per cent of gross domestic product — double the level set in the Maastricht Treaty to qualify to join a single EC currency.

"It could be more, it could be less, but that is the kind of figure we are looking at," Mr. Christophersen told reporters when asked if growth would be in line with the minus 0.3 per cent forecast by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

In January, the commission forecast growth in 1993 at around 0.8 per cent, rising to 1.8 per cent in 1994.

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and the start of several major construction projects under a six-year national development package contributed significantly to the island's economic growth which was around 6.5 per cent.

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As if that were not a bitter enough pill to swallow for ministers struggling to stick to the tough so-called convergence criteria on the road to a single EC currency by the end of the century, there was more to come in the shape of dismal unemployment forecasts.

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Diplomats said the ministers took a fresh look at the 35 billion European Currency Unit (\$42 billion) growth initiative published in April and actions taken since then in some countries, and were asked to come up with fresh ideas.

Mr. Christophersen has said the initiative will add 0.6 per cent to economic growth over the next 18 months, but Monday he admitted that the recession has absorbed most of the anticipated effect.

## Rouble slips to new low of 1,089 to dollar

MOSCOW (R) — The rouble slipped to a new low against the dollar on the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange (MICEX) Monday but a spokesman for the market said the Russian Central Bank had the situation under control.

The rouble fell to 1,089 to the dollar from 1,072 Friday. Trading volume rose to 28.8 million from 23.6 million, with bids totalling 31.1 million against supply of 27.3 million.

"The central bank is in control of the situation," MICEX spokesman Yuri Shchegolov said.

Bankers said continued central bank dollar sales were important for the rouble's stability.

"The central bank must keep intervening. Not all Russia's export earnings are returning and there are few sellers on the market against too many buyers," said Alexander Gorbachev, head of foreign exchange at private Russian National Commercial Bank.

Central Bank chairman Viktor Gerashchenko has vowed to continue intervening to protect the rouble, which has plunged because of negative rouble interest rates and high inflation.

"It's a pity to spend our hard currency reserves like this, but our task as the central bank is to ensure a soft-landing for the rouble," he told a television interview Friday night.

Intervention flies in the face of an agreement signed between the central bank and the government last month, where the central bank promised to curb credit emission and raise interest rates and the government promised to slash spending.

Finance Minister Boris Fyodorov appealed to regional leaders Saturday to meet Russia's 1993 spending plans, warning of dire consequences if lending continued to grow. ITAR-TASS news agency said.

TASS quoted Mr. Fyodorov as saying the 1993 budget deficit could rise to 21 or 22 trillion roubles (\$21-\$22 billion) and monthly inflation could reach 40 per cent if all proposed new loans were disbursed.

"We seem to forget that the budget is a law which must be strictly fulfilled," he said.

Mr. Fyodorov said last month Russia's 1993 budget deficit would be 10 or 11 trillion roubles (\$10-\$11 billion).

Russia plans to curtail credits to firms and other former Soviet republics as part of a pact between the central bank and government aimed at bringing monthly inflation below 10 per cent by the end of the year.

Consumer prices rose 17 per cent in April.

Foreign debt at nearly \$7.0 billion was still a vexing problem, he said, adding: "Zambia is one of the most debt-distressed countries in the world on a per capita basis."

And economic growth of only nine per cent, before taking inflation into account, was predicted for 1993, meaning no real growth for another year.

But the reform drive would hopefully persuade investors to take a favourable longer term view. "The country has abundant natural and other resources, which can only be exploited if we have sufficient capital... skills and technology," Mr. Penza said.

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## ALECO pays Mideast clients \$157 m

AMMAN — The American Life Insurance Firm ALECO has paid \$157 million (JD 108 million) to honour its commitments to owners of policies in the Middle East region during the past five years. ALECO's Jordan branch has paid to its clients more than JD 6 million during the same period.

The company views paying these sums as an achievement of the main objective of insurance against the dangers of income stoppage, old age, illness, disability, accidents and early death.

The main reason behind ALECO's success and the continuation of its superiority lies in its real care and in the interests of its clients.

ALECO's branch in Jordan has started its operations in 1985 and since then has provided insurance protection to thousands of Jordanians. Its assets in Jordan have reached JD 11,505,438.

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## Zambia forges ahead with reforms, privatisation

CAPE TOWN (R) — Zambia is steamrolling ahead with reforms, including privatisation to liberalise its economy, but gulping inflation and hefty foreign debt remain big headaches, Finance Minister Ronald Penza said.

He reiterated in an interview with Reuters his government's commitment to dismantle state control of 80 per cent of the economy and give market forces sway.

"Government does not intend to stay in business," he said.

The first sales of state enterprises earmarked for privatisation are due this month, he said, adding the first tranche of such

sales affecting 19 of the smaller state concerns will be completed in July.

Mr. Penza, whose formal title is minister of commerce, trade and industry, said 32 medium to large state firms, ranging from breweries to sugar and cement producers, will be



## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

HOUSING BANK CENTER AMMAN - (BID/ASK)  
TELEPHONE: 660170 / 663170  
ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR MONDAY 07/06/1993

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADED VOLUME	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	OPENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
AMMAN BANK	111,835	153.000	154.000	155.500
JORDAN BANK	391,833	8.440	8.600	8.680
CHINA AMMAN BANK	61,600	30.000	31.000	32.000
JORDAN INVESTMENT BANK	41,770	4.650	4.650	4.650
MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENT BANK	34,405	2.040	2.040	2.040
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	227,675	4.490	4.600	4.600
THE FINANCIAL BANK	19,965	4.530	4.740	4.740
JORDAN KIWAT BANK	62,610	5.800	5.940	6.000
AMMAN INVESTMENT BANK	185,129	3.890	3.900	4.080
JORDAN SALAMAT BANK	20,182	4.250	4.250	4.250
OUTPOST BANK FOR SAVING & INVESTMENT	57,495	4.200	4.200	4.250
JORDAN BANK	51,052	3.450	3.450	3.410
BEIT KHALIL SAVINGS INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	510	1.100	1.100	1.100
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	75,106	1.640	1.650	1.610
AMMAN BANKING CORPORATION/JORDAN	17,183	3.100	3.100	3.100
PHILADELPHIA INVESTMENT BANK	185,145	2.750	2.750	2.750
JORDAN INSURANCE	175,953	4.000	4.000	4.000
ARABIAN STATE INSURANCE	1,480	2.800	2.800	2.800
JORDAN FIRE INSURANCE	59,809	3.870	3.850	3.890
ARAB LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	3,880	9.900	9.900	9.900
THE NATIONAL ALFA INSURANCE	281	3.300	3.300	3.300
JORDANIAN ELECTRIC BANK	396,038	1.250	1.250	1.250
ISRAELI DISTRICT ELECTRICITY	19,775	2.400	2.400	2.270
JORDANIAN ELECTRICITY	12,275	5.830	5.900	5.820
JORDANIAN ELECTRICITY	93,783	4.200	4.200	4.210
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	34,797	1.740	1.740	1.740
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	122,798	0.860	0.860	0.870
JORDAN GULF REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	16,918	1.210	1.210	1.190
PETRO BRIDGES & REAL ESTATE LEASING	15,157	1.280	1.280	1.250
HACHIMAN BUILD. RESTING & MULTIPURPOSE	55,665	2.170	2.200	2.180
UNITED MIDDLE EAST & CONDOMINIUM HOTELS	2,087	2.800	2.800	2.800
JORDAN TOWERS & CLUBS	680,340	3.900	3.950	3.850
THE JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES	772	36.750	38.500	38.590
JORDAN CEMENT	1,451,857	5.500	5.750	5.600
JORDAN CEMENT	2,008	7.820	7.820	7.820
JORDAN CEMENT	16,540	3.000	3.150	3.000
JORDAN CEMENT	390,542	6.200	6.410	6.300
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL & AGRICULTURAL	198,016	11.000	11.200	11.200
JORDAN CEMENT	1,451,857	5.500	5.750	5.600
JORDAN CEMENT	2,008	7.820	7.820	7.820
JORDAN CEMENT	16,540	3.000	3.150	3.000
JORDAN CEMENT	390,542	6.200	6.410	6.300
THE JORDAN PAPER MANUFACTURING	60,368	2.600	2.620	2.600
JORDAN PAPER	37,016	4.600	4.600	4.600
JORDAN PAPER	3,665	4.000	4.000	4.100
JORDAN PAPER	5,451	3.170	3.150	3.140
JORDAN PAPER	16,098	2.600	2.600	2.600
JORDAN PAPER	252	0.430	0.430	0.430
JORDAN PAPER	1,191,180	3.350	3.350	3.330
JORDAN PAPER	851,400	10.510	10.510	10.510
JORDAN PAPER	30,500	2.500	2.500	2.500
JORDAN PAPER	17,876	2.200	2.210	2.160
JORDAN PAPER	41,677	4.750	4.750	4.750
JORDAN PAPER	1,290	0.890	0.890	0.860
JORDAN PAPER	373,949	4.800	4.820	4.800
JORDAN PAPER	41,677	4.750	4.750	4.750
JORDAN PAPER	59,445	2.770	2.700	2.760
JORDAN PAPER	41,677	4.750	4.750	4.750
JORDAN PAPER	19,950	4.000	4.000	4.000
JORDAN PAPER	5,220	1.000	1.000	1.000
JORDAN PAPER	40,465	0.540	0.540	0.540
JORDAN PAPER	584,584	10.800	11.000	11.200
JORDAN PAPER	41,677	4.750	4.750	4.750
JORDAN PAPER	162,912	4.400	4.250	4.220
JORDAN PAPER	21,942	1.850	1.860	1.860
JORDAN PAPER	127,155	3.100	3.100	3.100
JORDAN PAPER	270,766	5.590	5.570	5.610
GRAND TOTAL	10,786,994			

## Financial Markets

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U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close	Tokyo Close
Sterling Pound	1.5090	1.5143
Deutsche Mark	1.6264	1.6245
Swiss Franc	1.4644	1.4615
French Franc	5.4785	5.4773**
Japanese Yen	107.73	107.47
European Currency Unit	1.1998	1.2005**

\* USD FR STG  
\*\* European Opening @ 8:00 a.m. GMT

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTH	6 MTH	12 MTH
U.S. Dollar	5.78	5.75	5.75	5.81
Sterling Pound	5.78	5.75	5.75	5.81
Deutsche Mark	7.68	7.50	7.18	6.62
Swiss Franc	5.00	4.93	4.81	4.62
French Franc	7.62	7.37	7.12	6.81
Japanese Yen	3.21	3.21	3.25	3.31
European Currency Unit	7.87	7.50	7.25	7.00

Interbank bid rates for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6860	0.6860
Sterling Pound	1.0363	1.0415
Deutsche Mark	0.4214	0.4235
Swiss Franc	0.4694	0.4717
French Franc	0.1252	0.1258
Japanese Yen	0.6367	0.6399
Dutch Guilder	0.3756	0.3775
Swedish Krona	0.0939	0.0944
Italian Lira	0.0465	0.0467
Belgian Franc	0.02051	0.02061

\* Per 100

Currency	Bid	Offer
Saudi Riyal	1.7970	1.8300
Lebanese Lira	0.0380	0.0405
Saudi Riyal	0.1826	0.1838
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2300	2.2800
Qatari Riyal	0.1858	0.1870
Egyptian Pound	0.1950	0.2100
Omani Riyal	1.7450	1.7850
UAE Dirham	0.1858	0.1870
Greek Drachma	0.3120	0.3200
Cypriot Pound	1.4288	1.4450

\* Per 100

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London Foreign Exchange and bullion markets Monday.

U.S. \$1.00 costs	1.2775/80	Canadian dollar	1.6250/60
	1.8235/45	Deutschmarks	1.4605/15
	33.424/3	Dutch guilders	5.4750/800
	107.47/5	Swiss francs	1480/1483
	7.2750/850	Belgian francs	107.47/5
	6.8780/880	French francs	107.47/5
	6.2160/260	Italian lire	107.47/5
	\$1.5160/70	Japanese yen	107.47/5
One sterling	\$374.90/375.40	Swedish crowns	107.47/5
One ounce of gold		Norwegian crowns	107.47/5
		Danish crowns	107.47/5

## OPEC opening gambits show wide differences

GENEVA (R) — OPEC ministers converged on Geneva Monday for what may be bruising negotiations after Kuwait renewed demands for a bigger oil production quota.

Iran said higher output should be curbed until prices rise. OPEC lynchpin Saudi Arabia may be cast in the role of mediator at the talks which open Tuesday. Delegates predict a deal of some kind on quotas for the July-September period will result but some worry that it won't mop up enough excess supply.

Average prices are languishing around \$3 below a target of \$21

per barrel set by the OPEC (Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) in 1990.

"There is a surplus... demand is not robust," Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Azadeh told a Tehran news conference.

He did not believe the market was yet strong enough to support a rise in the overall ceiling on OPEC production which is currently set at 23.6 million barrels per day (b/d).

He would urge that Kuwait should wait for a bigger quota until nearer the northern winter when demand usually rebounds. But the Kuwaitis reminded

OPEC that a communique back in February had promised them a bigger quota from July 1.

The pledge was the price OPEC paid for getting Kuwait back in its quota system, from which it was excused after retreating Iraqi troops set its oil fields ablaze in the 1991 Gulf war.

Interviewed by Al Hayat newspaper, Kuwaiti Minister Ali Ahmad Al Baghli, said OPEC had promised him a quota at parity with others that had similar production capacity.

The Kuwaitis have in mind the United Arab Emirates, which has a quota of 2.16 million barrels

compared with 1.6 million which Kuwait reluctantly accepted in February.

Oil demand usually starts to pick up in the July-September quarter but the rise tends to be fickle. In neither 1991 nor 1992 did OPEC raise its output ceiling for this period.

This year, delegates said, ideas for a modest increase to give Kuwait some of what it wants have been mooted.

But a further complication, beyond the objections of Iran, is that Nigeria now insists that it, as well as Kuwait, should be treated as a special case.

Precedents exist for Iran to enter reservations when its hard line arguments do not command majority support. It entered a reservation that a ceiling set by OPEC in February 1992 was "a danger to the market."

Traders, however, tend to be suspicious in such instances, worrying that any of the 12 members who have reservations may flout their quotas. Prices tend to slip.

Delegates said a majority including the Saudis would probably go along with an accord in Geneva to raise the ceiling by 600,000 to 24.2 million b/d for July-September.

The International Energy Agency, the West's Paris-based oil "watchdog," said in its latest monthly oil report Monday that this was the likely basic requirement for OPEC crude before any additions to consumer stocks.

This is also the level of actual OPEC output now, including above quota "leakage" by Iran and others, according to the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), a Nicosia-based newsletter.

Iran officials deny that Iran is quota busting, but allege that others are doing so.

## Iran close to rescheduling \$3b debts

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's central bank governor Mohammad Hosein Adeli said Monday his country was close to agreement with foreign bankers on rescheduling overdue debts totalling \$2.5 to \$3 billion.

Mr. Adeli told a news conference in Tehran that the overdue amount was part of a total of \$6 billion outstanding short term

debts.

"We are negotiating with our partners... (and) will settle very soon," Mr. Adeli said.

He said the amount was trivial in a country the size of Iran with a guaranteed large oil income and dismissed as unfounded figures which put Iran's total debts at \$30 billion.

The central bank governor said

that the \$30 billion figure apparently included the total of all contracts signed by Iran. It was not a figure of Iran's total debts and was in any case outdated, he said.

Mr. Adeli also dismissed reports that the current floating rate of the rial was artificially supported by central bank intervention.

He said the rate was "based purely on supply and demand" and predicted it would go stronger.

Traders in Tehran say some people who believed that the central bank was keeping the rial high were buying dollars in the belief that intervention would end after the June 11 presidential elections.

## Russia to form new oil giants in restructuring

MOSCOW (R) — Russia plans to form at least three new oil companies this year to give the industry a more competitive edge, the president of the state oil firm Rosneft said.

"We should create no less than three similar structures to Lukoil, Ynkos and Surgutneftegaz in 1993," Alexander Putilov told Reuters in an interview.

The three companies named are the forerunners in a major restructuring of the oil industry involving the creation of several

conglomerates with operations from well-head to petrol pump.

"In the next three years, this work should be completed. The conditions should be created for our oil companies to be internally competitive and capable of competing on the world market," Mr. Putilov said.

Rosneft, itself established only in April as the vehicle for restructuring, will represent the interests of the state in each of the new firms and coordinate the activities of the entire oil production and

refining system.

"Rosneft is not some kind of supreme body standing above all others. We are not dictators. We are partners with the new firms," Mr. Putilov said.

"The market should determine the optimal number of these companies, how many we need to ensure adequate supplies of oil products on the Russian market and to compete on the world market," he pointed out.

"No one knows how many structures will be enough or too

much. I know the names of the new firms but it is somewhat premature to disclose them," he said.

The new firms, like the existing ones, will be formed on the basis of state production associations and refineries as they are transformed into joint stock companies.

Rosneft will hold 38 per cent of shares in each of them.

Russia is the world's second biggest oil producer after Saudi Arabia

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## Bosnian Serbs still blocking U.N. entry into Gorazde

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — Bosnian Serb forces reportedly shelled two of the six "safe areas" for Muslims, while Bosnian Serb commander Gen. Ratko Mladic Monday again thwarted U.N. efforts to reach one of them.

Gorazde and Srebrenica, Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia, came under Serb attack over the weekend, and blocked-off Gorazde was being shelled again Monday for a 12th consecutive day, Bosnian Radio said.

Mladic has been unavailable for any negotiations since Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic tentatively promised last Thursday to allow U.N. military observers into Gorazde.

The attacks in Gorazde killed six civilians, three of them children, and wounded 26 Sunday, Bosnian radio said.

In Srebrenica, five children were wounded in late-night shelling Saturday and another three villages in the enclave were shelled Sunday, the radio said. There was no independent confirmation of the reports.

Commander Barry Frewer,

spokesman for U.N. peacekeepers, said he had no information on Srebrenica, where 300 Canadians are stationed as military observers.

But he noted that heavy machine-gun fire and other shelling was occurring just outside the demarcation line for the "safe area," and that Serb forces continued to block U.N. access to a broken pumping station that would be needed to restore water to Srebrenica.

As summer temperatures climb, aid workers are concerned about outbreaks of typhus and other diseases in the overcrowded filthy towns.

Gorazde is the last enclave in eastern Bosnia that Muslims actually control. Zepa and Srebrenica are surrounded by Serb forces who stopped their attacks only after U.N. observers were sent to the areas.

All three towns are among the "safe areas" declared by the U.N. Security Council last Friday for Bosnia's Muslims. The others are Sarajevo, Tuzla in central Bosnia and Bihać in the north-

west. Gen. Philippe Morillon, U.N. commander for Bosnia-Herzegovina, was in Bihać Monday to review the fighting there, Mr. Frewer said.

Meanwhile Muslim and Croat guns fell largely silent Monday after a 48-hour battle for the central Bosnian town of Travnik.

Civilians emerged from makeshift shelters clutching bottles and cans, braving sporadic sniper fire in their hunt for food and water.

"It's been very bad, terrible," said 16-year-old Adin. "There's only one shop open and we've no water or electricity."

Fighting erupted between the two sides — unequipped allies against Bosnia's rebel Serbs — Thursday night, rapidly intensifying Friday despite efforts by United Nations peacekeepers and European Community monitors to broker a ceasefire.

A truce agreed Saturday between Croat and Muslim commanders was shattered within hours. A new ceasefire was agreed

Monday morning so ambulances could retrieve wounded from surrounding villages.

Women erasing loaves of bread dashed across streets as bullets whizzed overhead, and surgeons fought to save the lives of the wounded in the basement of the town's only hospital.

Dr. Mirsad Granov said his staff of 40 Serb, Muslim and Croat doctors and nurses were desperately short of drugs and dressings.

"At least three of the injured died because we were unable to get them out of town for better treatment," he said.

Of the 150 wounded brought in for emergency surgery, 80 per cent were Muslim soldiers, he said.

Granov said he knew there were many more casualties in outlying areas where much of the fighting was concentrated.

The injured lay moaning in the corridors, moved out of wards hit by anti-aircraft cannon shells. One old woman, a bandage on her face and throat, cried out for water.

## S. Korea conditionally accepts talks with North

SEOUL (R) — South Korea said Monday it would accept a North Korean offer to hold talks at the border Tuesday but insisted Pyongyang's nuclear programme should be on the agenda.

In a letter to the North, South Korean Prime Minister Hwang In-Sung said two Southern delegates would be sent to the border village of Panmunjom at 10 a.m. (0100 GMT) Tuesday.

But he said the two sides should first try to resolve a dispute over the North's refusal to allow access to two suspect nuclear sites — a condition that the North has spurned in more than two weeks of haggling over a meeting.

The North insists the meeting should discuss the exchange of special envoys who in turn would discuss a first-ever meeting between the presidents of North and South.

"We are not sure the North will attend the meeting tomorrow because of the difference in each other's position," a spokesman of the South-North Dialogue Office said.

In his letter, Mr. Hwang expressed regret the North was not willing to introduce the nuclear issue at the proposed talks.

"The nuclear issue is the most urgent problem the South and North should resolve. It will be impossible for the two sides to restore trust without resolution of the nuclear issue," Mr. Hwang said.

"After providing a breakthrough in the nuclear issue at working-level talks, we hope the exchange of special envoys can be discussed," he said.

The North heightened suspicions it was hiding a nuclear weapons programme when it gave three months' notice on March 12 that it would withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

Though denying any plans to produce nuclear arms, North Korea took the step rather than permit the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect two military sites where the west suspects a nuclear arsenal is being developed. South Korean officials said

Seoul would seek tougher action unless Pyongyang rejoined the treaty before Saturday, when the withdrawal takes effect.

The United States last week held two rounds of talks with the North in New York in unsuccessful attempts to persuade Pyongyang to change its mind.

South Korean officials say a third round of talks is expected to be held later this week but that chances of a breakthrough are slim.

The United States made it clear that if the discussions failed, it would seek further action against the North by the U.N. Security Council, which last month adopted a resolution calling on Pyongyang to comply with its nuclear inspection obligations under the NPT.

South Korean officials suspect that the North's move to South Korea special envoys with South Korea to discuss an inter-Korean summit might be a public relations ploy to divert international attention from its nuclear issue.

## Moderate alliance claims most votes in Latvia poll

RIGA, Latvia (R) — A moderate alliance of former communists and émigrés claimed the biggest share of votes in Latvia's first post-Soviet elections but nobody gained an outright majority, the electoral commission said Monday.

Latvian Way, led by parliamentary chairman and former communist ideology chief Anatolijs Gorbunovs, scored 32.38 per cent of the vote in the two-day weekend election.

Most of Latvia's big ethnic Russian community was denied the right to vote because of tough citizenship rules which Moscow has strongly denounced. Leading members of Latvian Way claimed victory in the poll, and said they would now start looking for coalition partners to help form a new government.

"Tomorrow we will consider very seriously who to choose as a possible coalition partner," said Janis Vaivads, one of the alliance's senior members. "I think our first negotiations will be with the Farmers' Union."

The Farmers' Union won 10.64 per cent of the weekend poll, according to initial figures from the electoral commission.

"We won because we didn't attack anyone, we just presented our programme," said émigré politician Gunars Meierovics, of the World Federation of Free Latvians and Latvian Way.

But hardline parties who seek tough restrictions on the rights of Russians resident in the tiny Baltic state also gained a sizeable share of the vote. Russians make up more than a third of Latvia's population but only families of pre-war settlers, who number about 300,000, were allowed to vote under strict citizenship rules.

Massive Soviet-era immigration left Latvians numbering only just over half of their country's 2.7 million people and anxious to keep the political upper hand.

The second biggest party in the weekend poll was the Latvian National Independence Movement (LNNK), with 13.35 per cent of the vote.

The party advocates imposing

strict immigration quotas on nearly a million Russians who settled in Latvia after it was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940.

The ultra-nationalist Fatherland and Freedom Party got 5.36 per cent of the vote. Some Latvian Way members have privately ruled out cooperation with the LNNK because of the right-wing past of its leader Jozefis Zigmars.

Zigmars, a German émigré who says his father was a Latvian, is being investigated in Germany for involvement in racial hatred.

Another party gaining parliamentary seats after the weekend poll was the Harmony Party of former Foreign Minister Janis Jurkums, which won 11.99 per cent. The party campaigned for inter-ethnic understanding.

The pro-Russian Equal Rights Party got 5.77 per cent of the vote, but the ruling Popular Front, which took Latvia to independence in 1991, polled less than four per cent of the vote — the threshold needed to win seats in parliament.

## Italians punish the old guard in local elections

ROME (AP) — In the first big test of voter sentiment following a year of scandals, Italians punished the major parties in mayoral races across the country.

Exit polls indicated that voters were keeping to the pattern set by 1992 parliamentary elections and a few local elections since then: Casting ballots against the Christian Democrats — who have dominated national politics since World War II — the Socialists and former Communists.

Winners in Sunday's vote appeared to be the anti-mafia party, La Rete, and the Milan-based Northern League, which campaigned on an anti-corruption platform.

A trickle of initial results released by the interior ministry supported the projections.

Milan was where the first arrests in nationwide scandals were made 16 months ago, which have since implicated more than 2,000 politicians and businessmen.

"We were expecting it," said a jubilant Umberto Bossi, whose Northern League triumphed in much of the north, according to exit poll projections done for state and private television networks.

The elections in Milan and 121 other cities and more than 1,000 small towns marked the first time that Italians nationwide directly voted for mayors, a change brought on by a growing cry for electoral reform.

Before Sunday, only small towns in Sicily had directed mayors directly, having instituted the reform two years ago. But amid ever-widening scandals, parliament this year passed a law so that direct elections applied to larger cities as well.

Italians used to vote for political parties, and bosses of the winning party would choose who would take office. The new system — also to be instituted in the senate — is expected to make politicians more accountable.

"Today for the first time in the history of the Italian republic, we vote more for the men than for the parties," wrote Paolo Mieli, Corriere Della Sera's editor-in-chief.

"The results show that everywhere there's an unstoppable tendency to change and a severe punishing of the parties and candidates incapable of making a clean break with the past," said Mario Segni, a reform leader who broke with the Christian Democrats this year.

In Milan, projections indicated that Christian Democrat city council candidates were polling just 8.7 per cent of the vote, down 11 per cent from the last city elections in 1990.

The Democrat Party of the left, also hit by the scandals, was polling 12.3 per cent, down 6.3 from 1990. Socialists appeared to suffer the worst setbacks, tumbling to 2.5 per cent, a 15.9 per cent plunge from 1990 local voting.

## OAS considers global embargo on Haiti

MANAGUA (R) — The Organisation of American States (OAS), is weighing whether to recommend a worldwide oil and trade embargo on Haiti to pressure its military-backed government to return to democracy, diplomats said.

At the OAS's 23rd general assembly in Nicaragua Sunday, country after country called for stricter enforcement of an existing OAS embargo while the United States called for a global oil and trade embargo.

The 34-nation organisation slapped a Pan-American trade embargo on Haiti soon after the military toppled elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in a September 1991 military coup. But vital oil supplies to the Caribbean nation kept arriving from countries outside the Americas, undermining the embargo.

U.S. President Bill Clinton has directed Secretary of State Warren Christopher to consult with the United Nations "on the possibility of creating a worldwide sanctions programme against Haiti," said U.S. Undersecretary of State Clinton Wharton at the meeting in the Nicaraguan capital.

Canada has proposed going even further against the Port-Au-Prince government, calling for a naval blockade.

## Angola says 300 died in rebel train attack

LISBON (R) — About 300 people died in a rebel attack on a train in southern Angola late last month, General Joao de Matos, chief of staff of the armed forces, said Monday.

"UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) attacked a train causing the death, up to yesterday, of about 300 people," he told Portugal's TSP radio in an interview during a visit to Lisbon.

First reports of the attack at Quipungo, 800 kilometres south of the capital Luanda on May 27, put the death toll at about 100 with a further 150 wounded.

"It was a barbarous attack by UNITA, a purely civilian train," Gen. Matos said.

He said the train had run daily on Angola's southernmost railway line between Matola and the Atlantic port of Namibe since independence in 1975 throughout Angola's civil war.

UNITA says the train was carrying soldiers, many of them in civilian clothes, and arms and ammunition to launch a new offensive in southern Angola.

## Sanchez de Lozada proclaims Bolivian presidential victory

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP) — Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada proclaimed victory in the presidential election Monday and promised to work for a government based on social justice and honesty.

The election Sunday was widely considered the most peaceful and open in the country's history. Thousands of supporters cheered Sanchez de Lozada and his running mate, Victor Hugo Cardenas, as they spoke at a victory rally shortly past midnight.

Sanchez de Lozada's party, the Revolutionary Nationalist Movement, was ahead Monday with at least 35 per cent of the vote, according to provisional results based on 75 per cent of the vote.

Sanchez de Lozada's victory in eight out of nine departments paves the way for his likely victory in a runoff in congress, which will convene Aug. 6 to elect Bolivia's 78th president from among the top three vote-getters Sunday.

Former dictator General Hugo Banzer Suarez, 67, had an estimated 21 per cent, the results showed.

A former military ruler who took power in 1971 after a bloody military coup, Banzer Suarez was removed from office in 1978 by another military ruler and formed Nationalist Democratic Action Party.

## Cambodia Royalists stretch lead

PHNOM PENH (R) — Cambodia's Royalist opposition built on its election win with results from the final province Monday but the government has so far refused to concede defeat, repeating demands for an inquiry into "irregularities."

In the far north of the country, suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked Pakistani U.N. peacekeepers with rockets, mortars and small arms.

Results issued Monday from Kompong Cham Province, the country's largest, gave FUNCINPEC 10 of the 18 seats, with six for the former communists' Cambodian People's Party (CPP). The province is the home of CPP Prime Minister Hun Sen and the party's poor showing there represents a personal political defeat for him.

In Phnom Penh the CPP and its rivals continued to trade verbal punches in what one envoy described as "shadow boxing."

But in the northern province of Preah Vihear, the fighting was in earnest. Pakistani troops have been rushed to reinforce a platoon of colleagues under attack by guerrillas there, U.N. spokesman Eric Falt told a news briefing.

He said 150 to 200 soldiers believed to be Khmer Rouge attacked the platoon in waves early Monday. The Pakistanis returned fire with several thousand rounds and 36 mortar bombs "and are thought to have injured or killed several assailants."

The Khmer Rouge in Preah Vihear come under the control of the notorious one-legged commander, Ta Mok.

The attack on the Pakistani compound and a nearby government arm base came just two days after 22 Pakistani soldiers were killed in another U.N. peacekeeping zone, in Somalia, east Africa. In the Cambodian attack two Pakistani peacekeepers were wounded, Mr. Falt said.

One of them lost part of his leg. Figures released by U.N. election organisers gave the main opposition FUNCINPEC Party an overall 6.6 per cent lead over its arch-rival, the CPP, which is the political wing of the government installed by Vietnamese invaders in 1979.

With regular ballots from last month's poll counted in all 21 provinces, FUNCINPEC was projected as taking 58 seats in a new 120-seat constituent assembly.

The government will take 51, the minor opposition Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party 10 and one will go to a smaller party, according to projections based on party percentages.

Ballots cast by voters who lost registration cards or had them seized at gunpoint were still being checked. The U.N. said final results were expected Wednesday.

Nine out of 10 registered voters braved threats of violence from Khmer Rouge guerrillas who boycotted the election. They cast their ballots in the hope of ending a quarter of a century of brutality, autocracy and warfare.

U.N. Cambodia chief Yasushi Akashi called the turnout a "stinging rebuke to the men of violence" and certified the voting as free and fair. But the government has alleged "massive irregularities" and demanded an independent inquiry.

CPP spokesman Sok An said Monday that the party would soon issue evidence to back this claim.

Neutral head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk last Thursday announced the formation of a coalition government but had to drop the plan the next day.

## Bandits hit armoured car company again, bagging \$2.7 million

PONTOISE, France (AP) — Five gunmen in disguise and driving fake police cars kidnapped three armoured car company employees and forced them to hand over \$2.7 million in cash, police said Sunday. The robbery occurred in the western Paris suburb of Pontoise.

Security in the western Paris suburb Saturday night was the second for the depot in three months. In May, bandits made off with \$1.8 million. Driving two Alpha Romeos with police markings and flashing blue lights, the gunmen disguised with false beards and mustaches followed the cashier and two deliveries, home and abducted them, officials said.

The bandits took the employees back to the Securipost office, forcing them to open the company's coffers. The gunmen fled with about 10 sacks of cash, after tying up the three. One of the employees freed himself after a half hour and notified police, officials said. Police were investigating but had no suspects. No arrests have been made in the March 1 holdup in which seven bandits took 13 employees hostage at the same depot of Securipost, a subsidiary of the government-owned postal service.

South Korean officials suspect that the North's move to South Korea to discuss an inter-Korean summit might be a public relations ploy to divert international attention from its nuclear issue.

The United States made it clear that if the discussions failed, it would seek further action against the North by the U.N. Security Council, which last month adopted a resolution calling on Pyongyang to comply with its nuclear inspection obligations under the NPT.

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## Italian wins Van Cliburn piano contest

FORT WORTH, Texas (R) — Simone Pedroni, a modest 24-year-old from Novara, Italy, making his debut in the United States, Sunday won the prestigious ninth Van Cliburn International Piano Competition. The gold medal was handed to Mr. Pedroni by Fort Worth native Van Cliburn, who began his successful concert career by winning the Tchaikovsky Piano Competition in Moscow in 1958. The silver medalist was Valery Kuleshov, 30, from Moscow, an early favourite. Third place went to Christopher Tyler, 23, of Boston, the only American to reach the finals although seven competed.

After the awards ceremony, the six finalists including Johan Schmidt, 28, of Brussels, Armen Babakhanian of Yerevan, Armenia, and Fabio Bidini, 24, of Arezzo, Italy, addressed a press conference. "I am walking on air," Pedroni said through an interpreter. An experienced concert pianist, he also credited his teachers, "who still have a lot to teach me," he said. The Van Cliburn International Piano Competition is held every four years under the auspices of the Van Cliburn Foundation. The first competition was held in 1962, four years after Van Cliburn won his award in Moscow.

Chinese farmer sells mother, wife, daughter

PEKING (R) — A Chinese court has sentenced to death a man who sold his mother, wife and daughter into slavery, an official newspaper said. Liu Lei, from Linshui County in central Sichuan Province, was unable to keep a job and instead scavenged for things to sell on local markets. Tianjin's Jin Wan Bao said. "After he sold all the objects he had found in his neighbourhood, he decided to sell his family members," the newspaper said. Liu first tricked his wife into accompanying him on a trip to eastern Shandong Province, where he sold her to a farmer for 1,400 yuan (\$245). One year later and short of cash, he told his four-year-old daughter he would take her to see her mother, but instead packed her off to a farmer in Hebei Province for 450 yuan (\$80). Two months later he tricked his mother into thinking she was going to visit her grand-daughter — and sold her to another Hebei farmer for 1,200 yuan (\$210). "Over the years, Liu Lei has abducted and sold 15 women apart from his mother, wife and daughter," the newspaper said, adding that a local judge had given him the death sentence. The abduction and enslavement of women and children is a growing crime in China, where many farmers are willing to pay for wives.

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## Broadway honours the best of a lean theatre season

NEW YORK (AP) — "Kids of the Spider Woman" and "The Who's Tommy" shared the prize for best score Sunday night as the 1993 Tony Awards got underway. Accepting the prize were Pete Townshend, author of "Tommy," and composer John Kander and lyricist Fred Ebb of "Spider Woman."

"This couldn't really be better for me to be honoured in this way," Mr. Townshend said of the unusual tie. "I've seen their show twice and loved it. I've seen my show 100 times — I hate it."

Playwright Terrence McNally of "Spider Woman" picked up the best book award.

Anthony Crivello, the die-hard revolutionary in "Spider Woman," and Andrea Martin, who played a wise-cracking comedy writer in "My Favourite Year," won Featured-Acting-In-A-Musical prizes.

"I'd like to thank my extended Armenian family for giving me my roots and my hairdresser Gary for restoring them to their natural colour," said Ms. Martin as she rushed through her acceptance speech.

It was a battle between the two big musicals — "Tommy" and "Spider Woman" — that provided the suspense.

Each show got 11 Tony nominations — more than any other production — but figuring which one would receive the coveted Best-Musical Prize was no easy task.

There was little uncertainty about the award for best play: "Angels in America: Millennium Approaches" was the overwhelming favourite. Tony Kushner's epic AIDS drama already has won the Pulitzer Prize as well as the New York Drama Critics' Circle and Drama Desk Awards.

Its competition included Wendy Wasserstein's highly praised comedy "The Sisters Rosensweig" and two more remote possibilities. "Someone Who'll Watch Over Me," a Middle East hostage drama, and "The Song of Jacob Zulu," about the making of a South African revolutionary.

The best musical category became something of a generational contest. "Tommy," an MTV-inspired adaptation of the Who's classic rock opera, battled "Spider Woman," with music by John Kander and Fred Ebb, the veteran songwriting team behind "Cabaret" and "New York, New York."

"Spider Woman," a stark tale of love and torture set in a Latin American jail, is the latest incarnation of the Manuel Puig novel. The 1985 film version won William Hurt an Academy Award.

The long shots were "Blood Brothers," a British musical about twins separated at birth, and "The Goodbye Girl," Neil Simon's reworking of his 1977 film about the romance between a single mother and an unemployed actor.

The 1992-93 Broadway season ended with mixed results. There were record ticket sales of \$327.7 million and a rise in attendance to 7.86 million, up from 7.38 million the previous year. Yet much of the boost was due to increased ticket prices and the continued strength of older hits.

"Guys And Dolls," "Crazy For You," "Jelly's Last Jam" and "The Will Rogers Follies" were still finding audiences, as well as four seemingly indestructible British musicals: "Cats," "Les Miserables," "The Phantom of the Opera" and "Miss Saigon."

The year's 33 productions were mostly undistinguished and none generated much excitement until "Angels in America," "Tommy" and "Spider Woman" arrived late in the season. Only nine new plays opened during the season. Two of them were one-act efforts and a third was the clown show "Fool Moon," starring Bill Irwin and David Shiner.

The 47th annual Tony Show, presented by the American Theatre Wing and the League of American Theatres and Producers, was televised live by CBS from the Gershwin Theatre with host Liza Minnelli.



## Bruguera advances standing; Graf may miss Wimbledon

PARIS (Agencies) — Two years ago Sergi Bruguera had to drop out of the French Open with back problems.

In 1993, Bruguera was on his back — in celebration. He had just become the French Open champion, beating two-time winner Jim Courier, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3 in a see-saw match just short of four hours.

This time he was sore. But happy.

"I was tired. I had a sore head, a headache," Bruguera said. "I think it was emotion and also because I was tired."

Bruguera of Spain moved up to fifth place from 11th in the men's rankings issued by the ATP Tour Monday after his victory over Courier in Sunday's final.

Playing in his first Grand Slam final, the 22-year-old Spaniard "waited to halt Courier's French Open winning streak at 20 matches" and thwart his bid to join Bjorn Borg as the only man to win three straight titles.

"I was in heaven for a moment," Bruguera said. "It's unbelievable when your dream comes true. It was the best feeling I've ever had."

As Bruguera twined in ecstasy with his arms covering his face, Courier jogged over, pulled him up, and the two men hugged. Bruguera then ran off the court to embrace his father and coach, Luis.

Bruguera, usually a man of few words, was ebullient after accepting the Musketeers' Cup from the French tennis great Jean Borotra.

"I'll tell you a secret," he told the crowd in French. "Ever since I was six years old, my birthday wish has been to win the French Open."

Courier, who spoke in French at last year's award ceremony, delighted the fans with another French speech.

"Last year, I spoke like a Spanish cow," he said, using a French expression for someone who butchers the language. "This year, I played against a Spanish cow."

"No, that wasn't funny," Courier continued. "Congratulations to Sergi. Very well played, especially in the fifth set."

Bruguera came into the match as a heavy underdog, having lost to Courier in straight sets in their four previous meetings. What's

more, Courier hadn't lost a match here since 1990, when he was beaten in the quarterfinals by Andre Agassi.

The match was played in draining heat and humidity, with temperatures approaching 100 degrees (32 C) on court. Each player changed shirts at least half a dozen times.

The match was filled with long games and included a total of 40 break points — 26 for Bruguera and 14 for Courier. Bruguera broke serve five times, Courier four.

**Graf may miss Wimbledon with foot injury**

Newly crowned French Open women's champion Steffi Graf played her Paris semifinals and final with pain-killing injections and may have to pull out of Wimbledon because of a foot injury, medical officials said Monday.

Graf, defending champion and four times a winner at Wimbledon, delayed her planned departure to London Monday to have further tests on the foot.

Doctors at the Paris tournament said she may have an Achilles tendon problem or a stress

fracture of the right foot, an injury which would almost certainly stop her playing at Wimbledon, which starts in three weeks time.

They said the German, whose victory in Saturday's women's final over American Mary Joe Fernandez took her past Monica Seles to the top of the world rankings, hurt her foot near the end of her quarter-final with American Jennifer Capriati.

Graf played her semifinal against fellow-German Anke Huber with a pain-killing injection but complained she had no sensation in the foot.

A smaller dose was administered for the final against Fernandez which she won in a tight three-setter.

If Graf does pull out, Wimbledon may not see either of the French Open singles champions as the winner of the men's final Bruguera, has still not decided whether to take part.

The attacking demands of grass are alien to his solid baseline game.

Since Bjorn Borg of Sweden won both the French and Wimbledon titles in 1980, no man has successfully been able to make the sudden adjustment from clay to grass.

### Men's ATP Standings

1. Pete Sampras (U.S.)	3,888	Points
2. Jim Courier (U.S.)	3,385	"
3. Stefan Edberg (Sweden)	3,061	"
4. Boris Becker (Germany)	2,577	"
5. Sergi Bruguera (Spain)	2,559	"
6. Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia)	2,431	"
7. Ivan Lendl (U.S.)	2,262	"
8. Andrei Medvedev (Ukraine)	2,017	"
9. Michael Stich (Germany)	1,983	"
10. Peter Korda (Czech Republic)	1,946	"
11. Michael Chang (U.S.)	1,925	"
12. Richard Krajicek (Netherlands)	1,855	"
13. Andre Agasi (U.S.)	1,692	"
14. Karel Novacek (Czech Republic)	1,665	"
15. Thomas Muster (Austria)	1,572	"

### French Open champions of 1993

Men's singles — Sergi Bruguera, Spain.  
Men's doubles — Luke and Murphy Jensen, United States  
Women's singles — Steffi Graf, Germany  
Women's doubles — Gigi Fernandez, United States and Natalia Zvereva Belarus  
Mixed doubles — Eugenia Maniokova, Russia, and Andrei Olhovskiy Russia  
Junior boy's singles — Roberto Carretero, Spain;  
Junior boy's doubles — Steven Downes, New Zealand; and James Greenhalgh, New Zealand  
Junior girl's singles — Martina Hingis, Switzerland  
Junior girl's doubles — Laurence Courtois, Belgium and Nancy Feber, Belgium

## Mansell captures 1st oval track win

WEST ALLIS, Wisconsin (R) — Formula One world champion Nigel Mansell notched his second victory of the IndyCar season and his first over an oval track when he won the Miller Genuine Draft 200 at the Milwaukee Mile Sunday.

Mansell swept past pole-sitter Raul Boesel with 18 laps remaining and held off the Brazilian the rest of the way to win in his Lola-Ford Cosworth at an average speed of 110.970 miles per hour (178.584 Kph).

Boesel finished second, just 0.56 seconds behind the Briton in another Lola-Ford Cosworth.

Indianapolis 500 winner Emerson Fittipaldi finished third in a Penske-Chevrolet, ahead of Bobby Rahal in a Lola-Chevrolet. Al Unser Jr was fifth in another Lola-Chevrolet.

Mansell, who won his first Formula One title for Williams last



Nigel Mansell  
year before joining the Newman-Haas IndyCar team, opened the IndyCar season with a victory in

an Australian street race. He had never raced oval tracks before this year and finished a remarkable third at last weekend's 500-mile Classic at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

"This is marvellous. The team did such a fantastic job," said Mansell, who leads the IndyCar series with 70 points after five races.

"The boys just worked fantastic and the Ford engine just worked beautifully, it didn't miss a beat."

Mansell, who started the race from the seventh spot on the grid after turning in slower times in qualifying than in practice at the Milwaukee Mile, stands 18 points clear of Boesel, who is second in the championship with 52 points.

Fittipaldi is third on 51 points and Mansell's teammate, Mario Andretti, who finished 18th Sunday, is fourth with 43 points.

## NBA finals pit Barkley vs. Jordan

PHOENIX (AP) — It's the dream matchup between two dream team Olympic gold medalists: Charles Barkley versus Michael Jordan, one on one, eyeball to eyeball, scalp to scalp, for the NBA title.

How about a best-of-7 series just between those two? Clear off the floor and let them play to 100 halfcourt — go dunk for dunk, 3-pointer for 3-pointer, rebound for rebound. Let's see if Barkley can muscle Jordan underneath or if Jordan can fly over Barkley's head.

And get those microphones up close to listen to their trash talk, good, cutting taunts between friends, verbal one-upmanship to match anything they do near the hoop.

Does anyone really want to see a duel of second-rate centres, Chicago's Bill Cartwright against Phoenix's Mark West, or a matchup of point guards, Chicago's B.J. Armstrong against Kevin Johnson?

No, the thrill here goes beyond teamwork into the realm of individual brilliance, where only the special reside. In the NBA, the two who are special are "Sir Charles" and "His Airness."

Will it happen, will they truly go mano a mano, from start to finish when the finals begin here Wednesday? Regrettably, not a chance. Oh, Barkley and Jordan,

old U.S. Olympic team buddies, will hack against each other on the golf course between games, wagers on the side. But when they get on the court they'll keep their distance — even though they're both about the same height.

Look for Phoenix to pit Dan Majerle on Jordan. A mismatch that could let "His Airness" score 40 or 50 a game if his wrist isn't still bothering him, or even if it is.

And look for Chicago to hound Barkley with Horace Grant and Scottie Pippen, one to bump him inside, the other to chase him outside.

Sure, there will be moments when Barkley and Jordan collide, times when they'll switch off to face each other or go after the same loose balls. But mostly they'll be squaring off across the court from each other, trying to match shots.

"Michael is a great player, and I'm a great player," Barkley said after notching 44 points and 24 rebounds Saturday against Seattle. "We'll get our points, but the other players will determine the championship series. It won't be me or Michael."

"I'll be Scottie Pippen for Chicago. Or Kevin Johnson or Dan Majerle or Tom Chambers or Danny Ainge for us. We're here because of the other guys. This ain't about two guys and the little



Bulls star Michael Jordan (No. 23) will be hard to stop

sisters of the crippled."

Well, yes, but it's these particular two guys, Charles and Michael, who at any moment can take over a game as no one else in the NBA, and it's because of

these two guys that the nation will be watching. The Bulls and Suns split two games this year, oddly with the winner both times on the loser's court.

## Violence mars final week of Italian soccer season

ROME (R) — Rioting marred the final weekend of the Italian first division season Sunday with two separate outbreaks of hooliganism reported.

Television reports said some 50 people were hurt after fans of rival clubs AC Milan and Sampdoria battled for an hour beside a railway line near the northern town of Alessandria.

State television also reported that fans went on the rampage in Florence after local club Fiorentina were relegated, ending a 54-year unbeaten run in the top flight.

The reports said fans hurled stones and bottles at the police and set a car on fire outside Florence's Stadio Comunale.

Police replied by firing rounds of tear gas and baton-charging the angry fans.

The volatile Florence fans reacted violently to the relegation, going on the rampage outside the Stadio Comunale with stones and bottles thrown and a car set on fire.

The two teams were kept inside the stadium for over an hour after the match for their own safety. Fiorentina, who spent some \$20 million on players such as

Dane Brian Laudrup and German Stefan Effenberg last summer, roared into a 4-0 halftime lead thanks to a double by Argentine striker Gabriel Batistuta and two more goals from fellow forward Francesco Balzano.

They extended the lead to 6-0 but conceded two irrelevant late goals as the 35,000 crowd communicated the fact that other results were going against them.

Brescia beat Sampdoria 3-1 despite playing almost an hour with just 10 men after midfielder Stefano Bonometti had been sent off.

Second half goals from Sergio Domini and a late penalty by Romanian striker Florio Raducioiu gave Brescia their win and denied 1991 league champions Sampdoria a place in the UEFA Cup.

Udinese, promoted with Brescia a year ago, salvaged a 1-1 draw at Roma and a play-off place thanks to a goal 10 minutes from time from midfielder Stefano Desideri.

Champions Milan ended the season with just one win in their final 12 matches after drawing at Genoa.

## Oman preparing to host international chess tourney

MUSCAT (AP) — Oman, where there is evidence of chess games 1,000 years ago, is preparing to thrust itself into the forefront of modern play with a world title match between Russian Anatoly Karpov and Dutchman Jan Timman, sports officials said Monday.

They said Karpov and Timman are expected to travel to the Sultanate in October for the second phase of a play-off organized by the International Chess Federation.

The federation, based in Lucerne, Switzerland, is to confirm this week that the final 12 of 24 games will be held in the Netherlands and the remainder in the Oman capital of Muscat, the sources said. The federation still needs to sort out whether Amsterdam or Arnhem will host the first phase.

During the past 18 months, archaeologists led by Juris Zarins of Southwest Missouri State University have discovered remains of chess pieces and boards at what they claim was Arabia's "Atlantis of the sands," the lost city of Ubar, more than 500 miles (800 kilometres) southwest of Muscat.

The early Islamic remains, dat-

ing back to the 10th and 11th centuries, are made of sandstone and include pawns, an elephant (equivalent to the western bishop), a wazir, or minister (queen) and, Zarins recently revealed, a king with a star on his head.

"Surprisingly we have evidence that the people had a fair amount of leisure time and had gaming devices of one kind and another. I think it was the Las Vegas of the east or something like that," Zarins told the Associated Press in reference to the wealthy inhabitants of the staging post, who profited from control of trade routes across Arabia.

Historians say that chess originated in India in the 6th century and spread west to Persia and Arabia. The name chess is generally accepted as being derived from the Persian word shah — a king or ruler.

The venue for the chess tournament is the luxurious Al Bustan Palace, a hotel overlooking the Gulf of Oman. Sure to catch the eyes of the chess experts is a 16-square-foot (1.4-square-metre) chess board with 2-foot (60-centimetre) high pieces set in the ornate hotel's immaculately manicured grounds.

## Bosnian team brings message to the world

WROCLAW, Poland (AP) — To get to this European basketball tournament, the Bosnian team had to dodge sniper bullets at the Sarajevo Airport. Three people crossing with the team were shot dead.

"It was very easy to come here," Bosnian coach Mirza Delibasic said with a wry smile.

Bosnia is competing in an extra qualifying tournament to accommodate those countries from the former Yugoslavia and Soviet Union seeking berths in the European Basketball Championships.

On Sunday, Bosnia beat Ukraine 74-66 to win a spot in the European finals, beginning June 22 in Germany.

Delibasic said his team in Sarajevo had not played a single game, or even seen a ball, for over a year since war broke out in April 1992. Still, the Bosnians defeated Poland Thursday and Estonia Saturday. Then came the victory over Ukraine.

"I am very satisfied with my boys," Delibasic said. "They did a great job."

Delibasic and seven of his 10 players took the death-defying risk to leave their war-torn country in April.

Emir Mutapcic, the Bosnian captain who now plays for the German club Alba Berlin, and two other leading players joined them shortly before the tournament.

Mutapcic, who played 220 games for the former Yugoslav national team, said the Bosnian squad is intent on boosting the morale of the people back home.

Delibasic said his multi-ethnic squad also wants to prove Muslims, Serbs and Croats can play together.

"What's more, we must live together," he said.

Four of the players were soldiers in Sarajevo. They fought in the first months of the war until sports officials managed to persuade their commanders that they should be withdrawn from the front line, Mutapcic said.

"They are soldiers," Delibasic stressed. "We all are soldiers for Bosnia-Herzegovina." In Sarajevo, they were fighting for our lives; the lives of our families."

Sipping beer in Wroclaw's Hala Ludowa, Delibasic reflected on the "greatest adventure in my life" — the three days it took him and his players to get from Sarajevo to the safety of the Croatian city of Split on the Adriatic coast.

Delibasic and his players had to get across the Sarajevo Airport, a killing field where Serbian snipers nightly take their toll. But it is the only route out of the city for ordinary people.

With the help of friends, Delibasic and his players crossed to territory held by the Bosnian government just beyond the airport. Then they made the dangerous trek to Croatian lines and finally to Split — once an east 4-hour drive from Sarajevo.

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### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMMAM HIRSH  
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### YESTERDAY'S STAR

East-West vulnerable. South

deals.

NORTH

♠ Q 5 2

♥ A 9 8

♦ 7 6 5 2

♣ K 6 3

WEST EAST

♠ J 9 8 6 ♠ 10

♥ Q 10 ♥ K J 8 4 3

♦ Q 10 ♦ K 9 8 4 3

♣ Q 10 8 7 ♣ J 9

SOUTH

♠ K 7 4 3

♥ 7 5 2

♦ A

♣ A 5 4 2

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠

In an earlier column we expressed

our opinion that the current crop of

bridge players are no better at play-

ing a hand than the stars of yester-

year. That brings to mind the late,

great John Crawford. When once

asked how he would play a certain

combination, Crawford inquired:

"Who are the other players?" "Pre-

sume they're three Crawfords," was

the reply. "I would never be in that

game," retorted Johnny. "It's too

tough!"

Crawford sat South on this hand

from a recent bridge game. The

suction could not be improved upon

today. However, the 4-1 spade break

might make it seem that the hand

was unmakeable.

West led the queen of diamonds

and Crawford made short shrift of

the play. After winning the ace, de-

clarer immediately ducked a club to

East's nine. The return of the di-

amond king was ruffed, and the ace

and queen of trumps revealed the

bad news. South had already lost

one trick, and was looking at four

more potential losers.

Two of those soon vanished. De-

clarer cashed the king and ace of

clubs and ruffed a club in dummy. A

diamond ruff gave declarer an

eighth trick, and the ace of hearts

and king of trumps brought declar-

er's total to 10.

Note that it was essential to duck

a club before playing two rounds of

trumps. If declarer does not take

that precaution, West can arrange

to win the first club and lead another

trump, and declarer will end up a

trick short.

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Adel Imam — in  
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## 100,000 displaced in 5 weeks in south Sudan

**KHARTOUM (Agencies)** — In five weeks almost 100,000 civilians have been newly displaced in war-torn southern Sudan, apparently fleeing rebel fighting, the government said Monday.

William Roy Foke, minister for political affairs in Upper Nile, a southern region, said 74,000 people fled into the regional capital Malakal and another 24,000 to the Aweil area in the southern Bahr Al Ghazal region. Malakal is 680 kilometres south of Khartoum, at the northern edge of the war zone and usually out of reach of rebel forces waging civil war for 10 years. The war has often reached Aweil, 960 kilometres southwest of Khartoum.

Mr. Foke said the 59,000 of the Malakal group were returned to their homes in the Pibor area, 300 kilometres to the southeast. A report of his comments on the official Sudan Arab News Agency (SUNA) did not say why but indicated their home areas were judged safe.

Mr. Foke did not specify what caused the civilian exodus. But since a ceasefire was declared in the south last February, the government has accused rebel factions of breaking it repeatedly to attack army troops as well as to fight each other. It claims rebels have killed scores of civilians and displaced hundreds of thousands.

The United Nations says two million civilians currently are displaced by the civil war. Aid workers estimate that as many as one million people have died in the last decade from the fighting and man-made famines it has caused.

In fighting among rebels has held up Western relief aid to starving southerners. An estimated four million of Sudan's 27 million inhabitants are said to be facing starvation, disease, homelessness or terrorising warfare in the continuing rebellion.

SUNA said later more aid has been shipped by river barge the famine-stricken area. It said a barge loaded with 1,800 tonnes of relief aid left Sunday for Malakal.

SUNA also quoted a source at Sudan's relief and rehabilitation commission as saying another barge carrying 2,800 tonnes of supplies would arrive in Juba, southern Sudan's main town, in the next few days.

Relief agencies say Juba, where 60 per cent of a population of 400,000 have been displaced by the civil war, is still critically short of food.

SUNA said a relief train would be sent soon from the north to Wau, the second largest town in the south.

Last week, a relief train dropped off a total of 1,000 tonnes of supplies at more than 16 different locations between Aweil, a major railway town in Bahr Al Ghazal state, and Wau.

## Refugees flee Liberian town after massacre

**HARBEL (Agencies)** — Hundreds of frightened people fled from Liberia's Harbel district on Monday after a massacre of civilians at the weekend.

About 300 people were killed in the attack early Sunday morning and 700 were wounded, Nathaniel Barte, a doctor, said. Photographs published in Liberian newspapers showed babies with their heads smashed and a woman with her belly slashed open and her unborn child ripped out.

Survivors were still too shocked to describe the raid on the farming camp, near the Firestone rubber plantation about 65 kilometres east of the capital, Monrovia.

"All I can say is I cannot stay here anymore, I cannot stay here anymore," 16-year-old Sarah Toe told Reuters.

Brigadier John Adda, Ghanaian deputy commander of the West African force sent to end Liberia's civil war, blamed the rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) led by Charles Taylor for the massacre.

"The action of the rebels should reveal to the world the kind of people Ecomog is dealing with," he told reporters.

Mr. Taylor denies the accusation, calling it a pretext for Ecomog and its militia allies to launch a new offensive against him.

The camp, inhabited mostly by farmers and rubber tappers driven from their original homes by the war, was guarded by the Armed Forces Liberia (AFL) militia.

AFL men in 1990 carried out the worst atrocity to come to light in the war so far when they killed 600 civilians sheltering in a Monrovia church.

Survivors said Sunday's

attackers were NPFL men who masqueraded as allies of Ecomog when they ordered people to come out of their huts.

"They cut throats, they cut heads, threw out brains, opened stomachs and pulled out intestines, broke legs, and shot, so many bullet wounds that you cannot understand why," Augustine Mahiga, representative of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, said.

He spoke after viewing what he called "scenes more horrible than any movie I've ever seen." He said the killings began just after midnight Saturday and must have lasted for two hours.

The AFL area commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Venetius Freeman, said the attack appeared well planned with about 50 attackers setting up heavy machine guns around the camp before revealing themselves shortly after midnight.

Col. Freeman said two AFL guards at the camp fired at the raiders but were unable to prevent the slaughter. Heavy machine-gun fire stopped AFL and Ecomog reinforcements from reaching the scene for about an hour.

Two AFL men were killed in the fighting, he added.

The raiders escaped by river with about 200 prisoners who were forced to carry rice stolen from U.N. relief supplies.

None of the attackers were killed or captured, Col. Freeman said.

Mr. Taylor last month announced he was switching from open confrontation with Ecomog to guerrilla tactics and attacks have been reported recently on civilians northeast of Monrovia.

But in interviews with the BBC and CNN he denied taking part in the massacre.

## 2 Somalis killed in fresh fighting

**MOGADISHU (Agencies)** — Pakistani U.N. troops shot dead at least two Somali gunmen after their military base in the Somali capital Mogadishu was attacked Monday, witnesses said.

They said no Pakistanis were killed in a heavy exchange of fire which took place only hours after the Security Council demanded its peacekeeping troops in Somalia track down gunmen who shot dead at least 23 Pakistanis in weekend ambushes.

Reuters television cameraman Mohamed Shafi said U.N. reinforcements were sent to the Pakistani military compound on about 21 road and took up positions on top of nearby buildings.

"Somalis in a pick-up vehicle drove towards the barracks and suddenly started firing. The Pakistanis returned fire and the vehicle careered off the road," he said. "Two Somalis lay dead on the road."

Survivors, including women,

took cover in nearby bushes and continued to fire at the Pakistani troops, he added.

Mohammad Farah Ajeed, the Mogadishu warlord blamed by most independent analysts for the weekend violence (see page 2), told Reuters he was disappointed by the Security Council's unanimous vote to bring the perpetrators to justice.

"We are very disappointed the Security Council did not listen to our side, only to that of UNOSOM (U.N. Operation in Somalia)," he said.

General Ajeed called for a neutral investigation to be conducted by a "neutral organisation."

"Otherwise I do not think the world will stand for such injustice," he said.

The weekend death toll has risen to 23 after one of five Pakistani soldiers captured in the fighting, but released on Monday later died in hospital from gunshot wounds.

Earlier, helicopter gunships hovered low over Mogadishu where foreign aid workers said U.N. troops were gearing up to go after Somali militiamen, widely believed to come from Gen. Ajeed's wing of the United Somali Congress (USC).

The U.N. says Saturday's attack, one of the bloodiest in the history of peacekeeping operations, was "preconceived and pre-planned."

Pakistani Brigadier General Ibrahim U Hassan, commander of Pakistani troops in Somalia, told Reuters television in an interview the attack on his men was "a well-conceived action."

He declined to say what response United Nations forces in Mogadishu would take, but confirmed reports the multinational force was building up its military hardware.

"We do not have enough gear yet (to go after the killers)," he said.

## Farrow gets custody of children

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Actress Mia Farrow has been awarded custody of her three children in a dispute with her former lover, Woody Allen, her lawyer said Monday.

State Supreme Court Judge Elliott Wilk also barred the filmmaker for at least six months from visiting with seven-year-old Dylan, the adopted daughter he was accused of abusing, said Ms. Farrow's lawyer, Eleanor Alter.

Mr. Allen and his longtime leading lady parted in January 1992, after Ms. Farrow found naked photographs of her eldest adopted daughter, Soon-Yi Previn, 22, in his apartment.

Their custody fight began last August after Ms. Farrow accused Mr. Allen of molesting Dylan during a visit to her home in Bridgeport, Connecticut. An independent team of sex-abuse experts said the girl had not been molested.

The ruling comes a month after the end of a bitter public trial. "It's everything I wanted to protect this family," Ms. Alter said on emerging from the courtroom.

Mr. Allen, 57, was granted supervised visitation with five-year-old Satchel, the couple's biological son. The judge ruled that there would be no visitation with Moses, who is their 15-year-old adopted son, unless Moses wants it.

Mr. Allen's visits with Satchel will be limited to two hours, three times a week.

According to Ms. Alter, Mr. Allen must pay legal costs of the litigation.

The custody trial lasted seven weeks, concluding with summations May 4.

Separately, Ms. Farrow has asked the surrogate court to undo Mr. Allen's adoption of Moses and Dylan. Ms. Farrow said Mr. Allen defrauded her and the court by concealing that he was sexually involved with Miss Previn. A hearing in that court was to be held Wednesday.

The 48-year-old actress has charged that Mr. Allen defrauded her and the court when he adopted the two children, because he failed to disclose that he was sexually involved with their older sister.

## Attacks continue in Germany; Kohl defends his decision

**FRANKFURT (AP)** — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Monday he stayed away from memorial services for five Turks killed in neo-Nazi violence because he did not want to be jeered in front of television cameras.

The frank statement, which appeared to put political image considerations ahead of solidarity with the victims, was bound to stir up a new round of criticism of the embattled government chief.

There were no signs the round of violence would stop, following the May 29 murders of the five Turks in Solingen.

Arsonists attacked two more houses where foreigners live, causing no major injury or damage. Four young Turks tried to set fire to the office of a conservative political party, in retaliation for the attacks on their compatriots.

Politicians debated whether the rightist violence is organised, or the result of drunken, disenchanted individuals. Germany's ZDF television network noted that chief prosecutor Alexander von Stahl confirmed that one of the four Solingen suspects apparently was a member of an extreme rightist political party.

"Just two days ago, von Stahl said there was no indication that one of the suspects belonged to an extreme rightist organisation," the network noted.

Investigators are scrambling to find out just how widespread the neo-Nazi sentiments are in Germany.

In an interview with the Sat 1 cable channel, Mr. Kohl said the Germans could not be "generally accused of hate of foreigners."

Defending his decision not to attend the memorial service, Mr. Kohl said: "I am not the one in Germany who needs to catch up on sympathy for the Turks."

He said going to the service would have caused some groups to heckle him.

"I know which pictures go around the world and which not. That's why I know how I have to act," said Mr. Kohl, referring to the television coverage of the Solingen aftermath. He was widely criticised for skipping last week's service.

Mr. Kohl blamed the rightist troubles on social pressures



Helmut Kohl

caused by the influx of hundreds of thousands of impoverished refugees from Eastern Europe and Africa.

However, critics, social commentators and opposition politicians have begun to say that the roots go much deeper, reflecting basic problems with German society and upbringing.

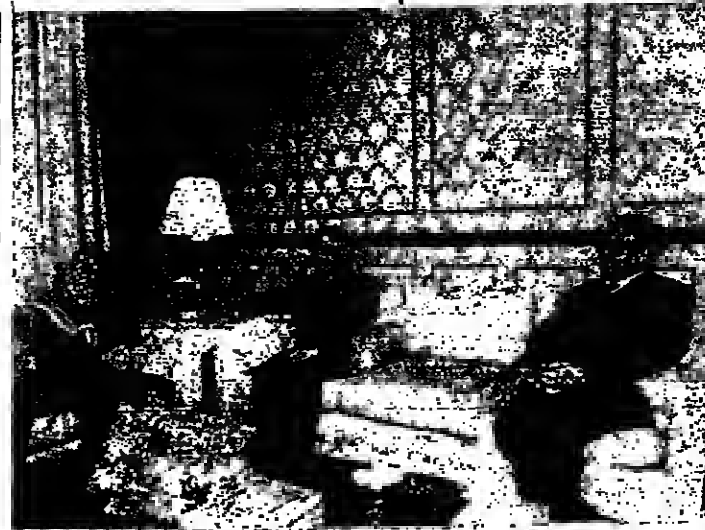
The latest attacks came in North Rhine-Westphalia, the same western state where arsonists killed the five Turks in Solingen.

Police said they set fire to two baby carriages in the corridor of a house in Soest. Residents called firemen, who put out the fire and avoided serious injuries.

The house is "in"ited by a Lebanese family with four children, a Syrian, a Pakistani and an ethnic Albanian from the Yugoslav province of Kosovo. The 30-year-old Syrian man was treated for light smoke inhalation.

In the town of Bergisch-Gladbach, a burning blanket was discovered on top of a rookery house in a house where several Turkish families live. A man who lives in the house discovered the first-floor fire and put it out.

In Aschaffenburg, south of Frankfurt, police arrested four Turks aged between 16 and 18, after they tried to set fire to the office of the Christian Social Union, the arch-conservative party in the federal government coalition. There was only minimal damage.



His Majesty King Hussein Monday confers with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat (left). At right is Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali (Petra photo)

## King and Arafat hold talks

(Continued from page 1)

member of the Palestinian negotiating team Saeb Erakat and Palestinian Ambassador Al Tayeb Abdul Rahim.

The King hosted a dinner in honour of Mr. Arafat and the delegation accompanying him.

In an interview with Petra upon arrival, Mr. Arafat, chairman of the PLO, said the Palestinians were awaiting a response from the U.S. administration to a 10-point letter sent to Secretary of State Warren Christopher a few days ago before announcing their participation in the next round of Arab-Israeli bilateral peace talks.

The Palestinians, he said, had promised their Arab partners in the peace talks — Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Egypt — at an Amman meeting which concluded early Monday that "we would be positive in our participation in the peace process, but we hope at the same time that the Israeli side as well as the American side, which wants to play the role of a full partner, will be positive in their approach to the peace process."

He told Jordan Television that

his visit to Amman "comes at a crucial stage in the life of the Arab nation in general, and the Palestinian question in particular, especially that nothing was achieved on the Palestinian track in the bilateral talks."

"This calls for a basic move on the part of the co-sponsors of the talks — the U.S. and Russia — mainly the U.S., to make Israel respect the principles of the peace process, namely the principle of exchanging land for peace and the implementation U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338," he said.

Mr. Arafat assailed Israel for its abuse of the human rights of the Palestinians in the occupied territories. He said the number of Palestinians killed by Israelis since the intifada began in 1987 had reached 1,237.

He wished King Hussein success in his trip to the U.S. next week and said Israeli measures in the territories and the sufferings of the Palestinian people add to the King's responsibility.

King Hussein is scheduled to meet U.S. President Bill Clinton June 18.

## Arabs accept June 15 bilaterals

(Continued from page 1)

tion in the next round," Dr. Abdul Shafi told Reuters.

He said the conviction had increased that "it is futile continuing the negotiating process" after nine rounds failed to produce any results.

Senior officials from the PLO, which has directed the Palestinian

team, could not immediately be reached for comment on Dr. Abdul Shafi's remarks.

"Those who say there was talk about substance in the last round are trying to give a wrong impression... in fact there was totally nothing new... no real progress was achieved," he said.

## Arabiyat reports Majali's assurance

(Continued from page 1)

task of overseeing the next general elections, expected to be held later this year.

In his letter of designation to the Majali government, the King said: "I am sure that you will guarantee for all men and women full equality in rights and duties and facilitate for all people the right to vote for the coming Parliament in a fair and free manner."

This was interpreted by most observers as leaving the door open for changes in the Election Law towards a one-man-one-vote system.

In an interview with Reuters shortly after assuming office, Dr. Majali said: "We may change the law. We have not made a decision about changing or not changing the law."

"The election will hopefully take place on time and now we are studying how to structure it according to the Constitution (which says) that every person is equal," Dr. Majali told Reuters.

The Brotherhood, which had the advantage of being the best organised political group and won 23 seats in the 80-member Lower House in November 1989 election under the present Election Law, opposes any government amendment to the legislation and insists that such a move should pass through Parliament.

Parliament recessed in March after holding its last ordinary session, and the Constitution empowers the government to enact temporary laws when the legislative authority is in recess. But the Brotherhood argues that the legal term of the current Parliament will not end until the next elections and, as such, it should be convened if necessary to discuss such an important issue as elections.

Notwithstanding emphatic rejections by Brotherhood leaders, analysts see the Islamic movement's stand as a reflection of concern that the group stood to lose some of its seats in Parliament if a one-man-one vote system were introduced.

Dr. Arabiyat said Monday he was satisfied with the assurance provided by the prime minister.

"We are all going to participate in and contribute to any process related to the Election Law," he said in a telephone interview.

One of the ideas being floated around in the context of the Election Law is the formation of a national committee grouping all colours of the Jordanian political spectrum to discuss the legislation and introduce possible amendments if necessary.

The Brotherhood itself appeared to be split over possible amendments to the Election Law. Brotherhood Deputy Abdul Rahim Ekour was quoted as saying on Saturday that the movement would boycott the next elections if the law was amended without parliamentary endorsement. But fellow Deputy Ibrahim Kreissat, spokesman for the Brotherhood bloc in the Lower House, said Sunday there was no such decision and that the movement was committed to participating in the polls regardless of any changes in the legislation.

In its report on Monday's meeting between the prime minister and the House speaker, Petra also quoted Dr. Majali as saying that his government was "determined to pursue the process of construction and to enhance the principles and goals of democracy, freedom and justice."

Dr. Arabiyat, who had called on Dr. Majali to congratulate him on the formation of his government, was quoted by Petra as saying in a separate statement that it was "important to maintain and strengthen the democratic process and support and nurture the principles of (democratic) institutions and the prevalence of law in the country."

"The democratic institutions in Jordan have a basic and essential role to play in this process and in enhancing national unity," Dr. Arabiyat was quoted as saying.

The House speaker told the Jordan Times that he and Dr. Majali also discussed the 19-month-old Middle East peace process, another area where the Brotherhood is at odds with the government.

"The prime minister noted that progress might vary in the different tracks of (Arab-Israeli) negotiations since each party has different issues on its agenda," Dr. Arabiyat said. "But he reaffirmed that no agreement would be reached except as part of a comprehensive settlement to the conflict."

Dr. Majali, who headed Jordan's negotiating team to the peace talks with Israel until his appointment as prime minister, also reiterated the Kingdom's stand that "any decision related to the Palestinian dimension of the conflict has to be taken by the Palestinian delegation itself" and that the Kingdom would not assume "any role in this regard," Dr. Arabiyat said.

Dr. Arabiyat, widely seen as representing the moderate wing of the Brotherhood, declined further comment.



## Report Charles gave up woman friend 2 years ago

**LONDON (AP)** — A tabloid newspaper reported Monday that Prince Charles "gave up" his relationship with Camilla Parker Bowles two years ago — long before publication of the "Camillagate" tape of an intimate conversation allegedly between the two. The Daily Express quoted an unidentified "friend of the prince" as saying a new book about Mrs. Parker Bowles will open up old wounds just as Charles, 44, and his estranged wife, Princess Diana, are getting on with their lives. The newspaper quoted another nameless friend of Charles as saying "it was all so unnecessary... The prince ended his relationship with Camilla two years ago, in the spring of 1991. He knew he had to give her up and he did." The Sun newspaper, a competitor of the Daily Express, on Monday began serialising the new book, "The King's Mistress," by Caroline Graham. The first installment quotes a former schoolmate and a former boyfriend of 45-year-old Mrs. Parker Bowles as saying that when she was young she talked frequently about her great-grandmother Alice Keppel, longtime mistress of King Edward VII — who was the great-grandfather of Prince Charles. It says Charles and Camilla Shand met in 1970, three years before her marriage to Andrew Parker Bowles and 11 years before his marriage to Lady Diana Spencer.

Robert Kennedy remembered in emotional service

WASHINGTON (R) — President Bill Clinton joined the Kennedy family at Arlington National Cemetery Sunday for an emotional tribute to Robert Kennedy, whose assassination while standing for president 25 years ago stunned the U.S. Some 18,000 people attended the outdoor mass to hear readings of his works by family members, supporters and friends. Robert Kennedy, who served as attorney general under his brother, President John Kennedy, was gunned down at a Los Angeles hotel June 5, 1968, by Sirhan Sirhan shortly after winning a key California presidential primary. He was 42. Five years ago the country remembered the legacy of his brother, the 35th U.S. president, in a similar tribute.

Malaysian prince may be manipulating his children

MELBOURNE (R) — A Malaysian prince at the centre of an international custody battle may be manipulating and traumatising his two children by using them in media interviews, an Australian judge said Monday. Family court judge Hubert Frederico refused to overturn a ban he imposed a month ago on publication in Australia of interviews with the two children. He said Prince Raja Kamarul Bahrin Shah, who abducted the children from Australia last July, had allowed them to be interviewed and filmed, causing "concern that the children are being manipulated by the father to achieve his own ends and being further traumatised in the process." The prince took his son Iddin, 10, and daughter Shahira, seven, to Malaysia last year, defying a court order which had awarded custody of the children to his former wife, Jacqueline Gillespie.

Pennsylvania climber is 1st blind woman atop McKinley

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — Roped to her twin sons for safety, Joni Phelps inched her way to the top of Mount McKinley, missed her step near a 9,000-foot (2,750-metre) plunge, then quickly regained her footing. Ms. Phelps, a mountain climber from Pennsylvania, never saw the danger. She has been blind almost half her life. "They were describing it to me very gently," Ms. Phelps, 54, said Friday of the stumble during her climb May 30. "They didn't tell me the worst of it." The national park service says Ms. Phelps apparently is the first blind woman to scale the 20,300-foot (6,191-metre) peak. Ms. Phelps' 29-year-old sons moved to Alaska four years ago looking for adventure, but climbing McKinley was their mother's idea. Ms. Phelps has relied on a guide dog since she was 30 — she began losing her vision in high school. She never gave up her love of the outdoors and has travelled the world.

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## Indian sailors run aground without a ship

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

**AMMAN** — A group of Indian sailors who went to court and won their claims for outstanding pay is now trying to paddle through another legal wrangle, but their chances of a quick docking appear to be nowhere near the horizon.

Their ship has already been auctioned, and they have secured a court order for the release of their dues from the proceeds of the auction sale, but the problem is far from over since no court ruling has been made on claims filed by the Aqaba Port Authority and the agents of the vessel.

Experts in international maritime laws say the crew are given first priority in settling claims arising from disputes over vessels but after paying the outstanding dues to the concerned port authorities for docking and piloting and other related charges, except anchorage fees and agency claims.

In the meantime, the new owners have taken possession of the vessel and took it out of Aqaba waters, after relieving the former crew of their responsibilities.

The crewmembers are now stuck in Aqaba trying to enlist support for their demand that their court-approved claim should be immediately honoured and they should not have to wait for the outcome of other related cases pending in court.

The story, as told by shipping sources and the crew, started in January 1992 when the ship, Ibn Majed, a 2,304-tonne deadweight vessel owned by a firm based in Sharjah, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), was detained at Aqaba following an order secured by a UAE bank which held a mortgage on the ship. The owners had apparently defaulted in meeting the terms of the mortgage.

Three other claims followed: From the Port Authority, the agents of the ship and the 11 crewmembers.

(The fact that the vessel had taken in a load of documents as a Tunisian origin but suspected to have been Iraqi had no bearing on the case).

(Sources said all the documents related to the cargo were in order as far as the ship's crew were concerned and therefore the vessel or the

crew could not have been held responsible).

The crewmembers' claims were upheld in a ruling by an Aqaba court and the ship was auctioned off on Jan. 17, 1993, for JD 126,000. The crew, who are claiming about JD 62,000 (\$89,000 plus air passage home), were supposed to have been paid from the auction proceeds, but the funds were immediately frozen pending the outcome of the cases filed by the Port Authority and the ship's agents.

The Port Authority's claim totals around JD 110,000, which, if honoured first, will leave the crew with less than 10 per cent of their dues. There is also the possibility that this amount may still be subject to other reductions such as legal charges.

"We are stuck here now," said Deniz Aranha, the young captain of the Ibn Majed. "Having had to leave